

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 109

5 June 1984

JAPAN

Nakasone on Countries' Right To Use Nuclear Arms	C 1
Nakasone Discusses Summit With Various Groups	C 1
Meets Reporters	C 1
Meets Opposition Leaders	C 2
Envoy's Meeting With Iranian Officials Noted	C 3
Sihanouk Ends Japan Visit, Leaves for PRC	C 3
Ambassadors to PRC, Soviet Union Appointed	C 3
Tokyo Rally Urges ROK Release Alleged Spy	C 4
NIHON KEIZAI Cited on LDP's 'New' Talks Proposal	C 4
[Seoul KOREA TIMES 2 Jun]	
Japanese Naval Ships Begin Training Cruise	C 4
Large Increase in ODA for 1983 Reported	C 4

NORTH KOREA

Reportage on Kim Il-song's Visit to GDR, CSSR	D 1
Arrival in Dresden	D 1
Sindermann Hosts Dinner	D 1
Visit to Elbe, Mt Bastei	D 2
Dinner for Sindermann	D 3
Kim Message to Honecker	D 5
Departure for CSSR	D 6
Additional Reportage [cross-reference]	D 6
Crosses Border	D 6
Arrival in Prague	D 7
Welcome at Guest House	D 8
Prague Palace Function	D 9
Visit to Old City Hall	D 9
Presidential Palace Banquet	D 10
CSSR Reportage [cross-reference]	D 10
CPSU Meeting Approves Results of Kim's Talks	D 11
VRPR Dialogue on Kim Il-song's USSR, Europe Trip	D 11
Anniversary of Kim Chong-il's PRC Visit Marked	D 14
VRPR: 1988 Seoul Olympics Face Bleak Prospect	D 17
New U.S. Commander's Inaugural Speech Denounced [VRPR]	D 18
POST Cited on U.S. Deployment of Mines in DMZ	D 18
South Figures Denounce U.S. on Nuclear Weapons	D 19
South's Anti-U.S. Independence Struggle Growing	D 19
Chon Remarks on North-South Dialogue "Disgusting" [VRPR]	D 20
VRPR on South Premier's Invasion Threat Remarks	D 21
MINJU CHOSON Condemns Chon's UN Entry Proposal [3 Jun]	D 21
VRPR on Chon Remarks to French Parliamentarians	D 22
Chon Boosts 'War Fever' While Inspecting Fronts [VRPR]	D 22
South Campus Group Authors Article to Professors	D 24
University Students in Seoul Wage Struggle	D 24
CPSU Party Workers Delegation Pays Visit	D 25
Kim Il-song Receives Reply From CSSR's Husak	D 25
PRC Foreign Ministry Group Arrives in Pyongyang	D 25

SOUTH KOREA

Adherence to Aviation Agreement With U.S. Urged [HANGUK ILBO 3 Jun]	E 1
Chon Addresses Unification Policy, Questions Urges Self-Reliance	E 2
Humanitarianism Sought	E 2
Meeting Held on Status of Japan-Resident Koreans	E 3

KAMPUCHEA

SPK Claims Thai Border Intrusions, Shelling	H 1
KAMPUCHEA Cited on Chinese War Escalation	H 1
KAMPUCHEA Scores Efforts To Reinforce CGDK	H 1
Report on Agricultural Developments 28 May-3 Jun	H 3
Coalition Groups Hold Coordination Meeting [Bangkok NATION REVIEW 4 Jun]	H 4
Sihanouk Still Favors Negotiated Settlement [KYODO]	H 4
VONADK Notes Sihanouk Letter to Khieu Samphan	H 5
VONADK Claims 5,298 SRV Casualties During May	H 6
VODK Reports Activities of Lao Guerrillas	H 6
VODK Reports on Visits by XINHUA Delegation	H 7

THAILAND

7 Thai Fishermen Killed by 'Vietnamese Sailors' [BANGKOK POST 5 Jun]	J 1
Foreign Minister Dismisses Nguyen Co Thach Remark [BANGKOK WORLD 4 Jun]	J 1
Japan Extends Yen Loan; Abe To Visit in July [NATION REVIEW 2 Jun]	J 1
Admiral Praphat To Observe PRC Weapons Systems [NATION REVIEW 3 Jun]	J 2
Sitthi on African Tour, Canceled Tanzania Visit	J 3
Interior Minister on Appointing Press Officers [BANGKOK POST 5 Jun]	J 3

VIETNAM

5,500 PRC Troops 'Put Out of Action' 2 Apr-2 Jun	K 1
Ha Tuyen Court Tries PRC Spies 29-30 May	K 1
Danish Journalists Fired on in Border Area	K 2
Foreign Ministry on PRC 'War Escalation'	K 3
Hu Yaobang Remarks on S.E. Asia Refuted	K 9
Claims on Rebel Support Viewed	K 9
Lao Assembly Delegation Pays Friendship Visit	K 10
Lao Agricultural Delegation Visits, Signs Pacts	K 10
Leaders Send Greetings to Counterparts in Tunisia	K 10
Italian Envoy Hosts National Day Reception	K 11
ECOSOC Resolution on Kampuchea Criticized [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Jun]	K 11
Council of Ministers Statement on Use of Airspace	K 11
Truong Chinh Visits Ho Chi Minh Highway Exhibit	K 12

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Hayden on Kampuchea, Invitation to Sihanouk	M	1
[Bangkok NATION REVIEW 5 Jun]		
Briefs: Wheat Sales to Mexico	M	1

PHILIPPINES

Marcos Praises Achievements of Interim Batasan	P	1
On Presidential System	P	1
Opposition Warned on Repeal of 6th Amendment	P	2
BUSINESS DAY Questions Nueva Viscaya Election	P	2
Trade Unions Urge Immediate Wage Increases	P	4
Price Increases Cause Decline in Real Wages	P	4
[BUSINESS DAY 4 Jun]		

NAKASONE ON COUNTRIES' RIGHT TO USE NUCLEAR ARMS

OW050205 Tokyo KYODO in English 0136 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday turned down an opposition demand that Japan add another principle of not permitting the use of nuclear weapons to its three nonnuclear principles. The demand was made by Hideo Den, leader of the United Social Democratic Party (Shaminren) in a series of Nakasone's meetings with opposition leaders prior to the London summit. Japan now upholds three principles of not manufacturing, not possessing and not introducing nuclear weapons to Japan.

Den made no particular criticism against Nakasone's refusal during their talks. But later, Den said Nakasone said that whether to use or not nuclear arms is up to countries having such weapons.

Japan's call for not permitting the use of nuclear arms could be taken as an infringement on the sovereignty of nuclear-armed countries or as an interference into their internal affairs, Den quoted Nakasone as saying. The premier elaborated his remark to newsmen later, saying that countries having nuclear weapons have the right to use such arms and that Japan's declaration of not allowing them to use the arms may infringe on their sovereignty. Japan's adoption of such a principle of not permitting the use of nuclear weapons also is open to question from a viewpoint of international law, Nakasone told newsmen.

Queried by newsmen, Nakasone said an issue under international law is one thing and an issue in politics is another, because whether to use nuclear arms or not is an affair involving each country's sovereignty. However, Nakasone said he believes that nuclear weapons should not be used.

Commenting on Nakasone's replies to Den, Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami told newsmen that the premier wanted to clarify that he would not say this and that toward intentions of other countries. Nakasone told Den that it is difficult for Japan to add the Den-proposed principle to Japan's three-point nonnuclear policy because it may turn out to be an interference into internal affairs of other countries, Fujinami said.

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry sources said Nakasone only tried to explain about nuclear deterrent. Such deterrent is based on the possibility that nuclear arms could be used depending on situations, the sources said. Japan and other Western bloc allies rely on the U.S. nuclear umbrella for their security, the sources said. For an effective functioning of this nuclear deterrent, enemies must have a fear for nuclear counterattack in some cases, they said. If not so, nuclear arms are nothing but a paper tiger, the sources said. However, the sources said they do not know a real intention of the premier in making such a remark in talks with Den.

NAKASONE DISCUSSES SUMMIT WITH VARIOUS GROUPSMeets Reporters

OW041221 Tokyo KYODO in English 0928 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Monday he will discuss world economic problems, including foreign deficits in Third World countries and measures to achieve a sustained economic growth without inflation, when he meets with leaders from six major Western countries and the European Community Commission in London later this week. "It is necessary for us to discuss in-depth problems facing the world economy," Nakasone said as he opened a luncheon meeting with correspondents from the six countries taking part in the London summit June 7-9.

Nakasone specifically referred to a sustained inflation-free world economic growth, growing foreign deficits incurred by developing countries and the revival of protectionism.

On other possible topics for discussion, Nakasone said: "I will also try to make Japan's voice heard at the summit meeting concerning the suspended U.S.-Soviet negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF)."

"The problem should be settled in a global scope," he added. Nakasone then referred to relations between industrially developed and developing countries and said: "I will positively take the opportunity to discuss North-South problems. It's almost a vocation for Japan to play its part to resolve the problems." Japan is the only Asian participant in the annual summit. The United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Canada are the other participants.

Meets Opposition Leaders

OW041225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1146 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone held talks with opposition party leaders Monday to discuss the London summit meeting and said the 10th annual forum of seven major Western industrialized countries will hopefully offer an opportunity to change the world situation from confrontation to cooperation.

"I wish the London summit will be one giving the world hope and the opportunity for cooperation," Nakasone said during separate meetings with the chiefs of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) and the Japan Communist Party (JCP). The meetings were held at the request of Nakasone, who is to leave for London Wednesday.

In his meeting with JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi, Nakasone was asked to change the nature of the summit conference from a forum for discussing joint anti-Soviet action to a forum for formulating a dialogue with the Soviet Union.

Similarly, Komeito Chief Yoshikatsu Takeiri said leaders of the seven London summit countries -- Japan, the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Canada-- should work hard to change the course from U.S.-Soviet arms expansion to arms reductions. In reply, Nakasone told Takeiri the conference should be a venue for promoting "peace and cooperation."

Nakasone said he will take up promotion of dialogue between the East and West, a sustained economic growth without inflation, and peace and arms reduction when he meets with leaders from the six countries. The European Community Commission will also send a delegation to the three-day meeting.

During the talks with Japanese opposition party leaders, Nakasone said it is also important to discuss a new round of multilateral trade negotiations and problems involving industrially developed countries and developing countries in the Third World. Nakasone said: "I'm aware of that," when JSP chief Ishibashi blamed high interest rates and huge budgetary deficits in the United States for complicating both East-West and North-South relations.

ENVOY MEETING WITH IRANIAN OFFICIALS NOTED

OW050203 Tokyo KYODO in English 0121 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 5 KYODO -- Yoshio Hatano, special envoy sent by the Japanese Government, held series of talks with Iranian Foreign Ministry officials Monday, obviously focusing on the strained situation in the Persian Gulf. The contents of their talks were not disclosed by either side. But Hatano was understood to have called on Iran to exercise restraint in its war with Iraq.

Hatano, director general of the Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, was dispatched by Tokyo following the escalating air attack on shipping in the Gulf by both Iran and Iraq. The envoy was believed to have asked for Iran's guarantee of the safe navigation in the Gulf, through which nearly 70 percent of Japan's total oil imports are being shipped aboard large tankers.

After the meetings, Hatano briefly told reporters there was no change in Iran's basic position on the Gulf War. Japan has friendly ties with both Iran and Iraq. The Japanese envoy was due to leave here Tuesday for Sudan.

SIHANOUK ENDS JAPAN VISIT, LEAVES FOR PRC

OW050721 Tokyo KYODO in English 0701 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO -- Kampuchea's Prince Norodom Sihanouk left Tuesday for China after a one-week visit to Japan. The leader of an anti-Vietnamese coalition of Democratic Kampuchea came to Tokyo from Beijing on May 30 and met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

Both Nakasone and Abe promised Japan's continued support for the coalition and agreed with Sihanouk to find a political solution to the more than five-year-old war in the Indochinese country, according to Japanese officials.

AMBASSADORS TO PRC, SOVIET UNION APPOINTED

OW050201 Tokyo KYODO in English 0112 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO -- The Japanese Government announced Tuesday the appointment of Ambassador to China Yasue Katori as envoy to the Soviet Union, succeeding Masuo Takashima who is leaving the Moscow post for personal reasons. Katori, 62, has been Japanese ambassador to Beijing since September, 1981. He previously served as ambassador in Vienna. His Beijing post will be filled by Yosuke Nakae, 61, currently ambassador to Egypt, the ministry said.

The ministry also said Yoshiya Katoh, 53, has been named Nakae's successor as envoy to Egypt and Shotaro Takahashi, 63, has been appointed ambassador to Finland. Takahashi was ambassador in Tehran between 1981 and 1983.

A senior Foreign Ministry official said the new appointments are part of a major shake-up of ambassadorial posts and key posts at the ministry which will continue for the next several months.

TOKYO RALLY URGES ROK RELEASE ALLEGED SPY

OW021107 Tokyo KYODO in English 0949 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO -- Some 70 people staged a protest rally here Saturday against the South Korean authorities' continued custody of a Korean resident of Japan despite his completion of prison sentence six years ago.

So Chun-sik, 36, from Kyoto in western Japan, was first arrested by the South Koreans in 1971 for allegedly spying for North Korea while he was studying at Seoul National University. He was sentenced to 15 years in prison, which was later commuted to seven years. So completed the prison term in 1978. However, Seoul authorities have since extended his custody for six years because of "security reasons."

The protest rally followed the confirmation late last month of another two-year extension of his custody in South Korea. The group appealed for a campaign for the release of political prisoners in South Korea. So's elder brother, So Sung, 39, is also in a South Korean prison serving a life sentence for allegedly spying for North Korea. The protesters staged a demonstration march to the South Korean Embassy later in the day.

NIHON KEIZAI CITED ON LDP'S 'NEW' TALKS PROPOSAL

SK020019 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Jun 84 p 1

[By KOREA TIMES correspondent Yi Pyong-il]

[Text] Tokyo -- A prominent member of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party will visit Seoul in the middle of this month to convey his idea of holding a "new type" of tripartite talks, it was reported here Thursday (May 31).

The daily NIHON KEIZAI quoted Katsushi Fujii, chairman of the LDP's diplomatic affairs research committee as proposing that the United States take part in the discussion of Korean affairs in the capacity of an observer after South and North Korea conduct initial rounds of talks exclusively. North Korea proposed that Seoul, Pyongyang and Washington take part in three-way talks on the reunification issue. According to the daily, Fujii plans to convey his formula to Korean President Chon Tu-hwan during his visit to Seoul.

JAPANESE NAVAL SHIPS BEGIN TRAINING CRUISE

OW040636 Tokyo KYODO in English 0546 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Yokosuka, June 4 KYODO -- The 3,350-ton training ship Katori and the 2,100-ton destroyer Natsugumo of Japan's Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) left Nagaura port near Yokosuka Monday for a 160-day training cruise to North and South America. The ships are carrying 132 cadets. The Katori, manned by a crew of about 400 and the Natsugumo, manned by some 200, will visit 14 ports in eight countries, including the U.S., Brazil and Argentina. The ships are scheduled to return home November 10.

LARGE INCREASE IN ODA FOR 1983 REPORTED

OW021105 Tokyo KYODO in English 0000 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO -- Japan's official development assistance (ODA) in 1983 recorded the first double-digit gain in three years to total 3,761 million dollars chiefly due to a sharp rise in multilateral ODA, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

The ODA in 1983 on a disbursement basis represented a 24.4 percent increase over 1982 and accounted for a record 0.33 percent of the nation's gross national product (GNP), topping the previous high of 0.32 in 1980. The ODA total also meant the first year-to-year rise since 1980 when there was a 25.3 percent increase, the ministry said.

The ministry noted that Japan's ODA on a yen basis rose 18.6 percent over the year ago level to 893.3 billion yen.

The double-digit gain in ODA stemmed mainly from a whopping 103.6 percent surge in multilateral ODA to 1,336 million dollars due to expanded capital subscription and other payments to international financial institutions.

A Foreign Ministry official said Japan's contributions to the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) came to some 648 million dollars and 300 million dollars, respectively. Japan contributed about 153 million dollars to ADB but made no contributions to the so-called second World Bank in 1982.

Japan's bilateral ODA last year reached 2,425 million dollars, up from 2,367 million dollars the preceding year, the ministry reported.

The 1983 ODA, which was preceded by drops of 4 percent in 1981 and 4.7 percent in 1982, brought the nation's ODA in the last three years to 9.95 billion dollars against a target of 21.36 billion dollars in ODA between 1981 and 1985.

A senior Foreign Ministry official in charge of the ODA program said Japan has to increase ODA by an average 31.3 percent this year and in 1985 for a combined total of 11.41 billion dollars. He was quick to stress, however, that the 1983 ODA enabled Japan to rank third among 17 member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). ODA by the United States, France and West Germany in 1982 stood at 8.3 billion dollars, 3.9 billion dollars and 3.1 billion dollars.

The Foreign Ministry official said the government is currently compiling the grant element or quality of assistance and geographical distributions of aid and other data. Compilation is scheduled for completion later this month, he added.

REPORTAGE ON KIM IL-SONG'S VISIT TO GDR, CSSR

Arrival in Dresden

SK041552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Dresden June 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Dresden on the morning of June 2 on his way to Prague for an official goodwill visit to Czechoslovakia at the head of a party and state delegation.

Comrade Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee, vice-chairman of the State Council and president of the People's Chamber, the chief of protocol of the Foreign Ministry and the GDR Ambassador to Korea arrived here to accompany Comrade Kim Il-song to the border.

The compound and plaza of Neues Koter railway station and the streets of Dresden were in festive attire. Portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker were put up in the compound. A large number of working people and students were present in the compound with flags of the two countries and flowers in their hands.

The first secretary of the Dresden County party committee who is member of the SED Central Committee and other cadres of the county and city party and power bodies were present at the railway station to greet Comrade Kim Il-song.

When the special train carrying Comrade Kim Il-song pulled into the compound, the crowds enthusiastically welcomed him with cheers, waving flags and flowers. A Young Pioneer and a member of the Free German Youth presented bouquets of flowers to him.

Several thousand people at the railway station plaza warmly welcomed him with stormy cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Warm welcome to Comrade Kim Il-song!" Comrade Kim Il-song acknowledged their cheers, got on a car and headed for the guest house.

Over 100,000 people lined the many kilometre long route from the railway station to the guest house. Portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker were put up and flags of the two countries and red flags fluttering everywhere along the route. The crowds standing in thick walls along the route enthusiastically welcomed Comrade Kim Il-song, waving flags of the two countries, flowers, colored ribbons and cloth and shouting "Hurrah!" and "Welcome!" with deep respect and reverence for him. Comrade Kim Il-song warmly appreciated their cheers.

Sindermann Hosts Dinner

SK041151 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1109 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Dresden June 2 (KCNA) -- Comrade Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and vice-chairman of the State Council and president of the People's Chamber, arranged a dinner on June 2 at the guest house of the Council of Ministers in Dresden in honour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Invited at the dinner together with Comrade Kim Il-song were the members of the party and state delegation of our country.

Present there were Comrade Hans Modrow, first secretary of the Dresden County Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and the chief of protocol of the Foreign Ministry of the GDR, the GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, and leading functionaries of the party and power bodies in the county.

The dinner proceeded all along in an amicable and friendly atmosphere. A performance was given by Dresden artists at the dinner.

Visit to Elbe, Mt Bastei

SK041602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Dresden June 3 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 3 went round Mt Bastei and the River Elbe, scenic spots of the German Democratic Republic.

Going sightseeing with him were the members of the party and state delegation and the suite. They were accompanied by Comrade Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, vice-chairman of the State Council and president of the People's Chamber, and other cadres and leading functionaries of the Dresden County party and power bodies.

Comrade Kim Il-song went first to Mt Bastei. A large crowd lined the long route from the guest house to the mountain. Set up at many spots on the route were portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

A slogan reading "Warm welcome to Comrade Kim Il-song!" and flags of the two countries were hung at the approach to Mt Bastei, a scenic spot on the Elbe riverside. When Comrade Kim Il-song arrived there amid warm welcome of the crowd, a woman presented him with a bouquet of flowers.

Comrade Kim Il-song had an emotional meeting and cordial conversation with Heinz Kubach who was first secretary of the county party committee and Walter Baidauer who was mayor of Dresden in 1956 when he visited there.

Hunter trumpeters struck up welcome music and a chorus of mountaineers sang a revolutionary song in welcome of him. Comrade Kim Il-song acknowledged the cheers of the crowd and enjoyed a bird's-eye-view of the beautiful scenery around Mt. Bastei.

After going round the mountain, he wrote the following words: "I wish the courageous and industrious GDR working people new success in their struggle for building a developed socialist society under the leadership of respected Comrade Honecker. Eternal prosperity to the German Democratic Republic along with the beautiful mountains and rivers of Germany! Kim Il-song, June 3, 1984."

Comrade Kim Il-song went sightseeing on the River Elbe in the afternoon. The ferry was crowded with thousands of people.

When the car carrying Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at the ferry, they enthusiastically welcomed him, loudly shouting the slogans "Warm welcome to Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Warm welcome to the envoy of the Korean people!" "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" and "Long live friendship and unity between the German Democratic Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!"

Comrade Kim Il-song got aboard the excursion boat "Dresden" and sailed on the River Elbe. Tens of thousands of people enthusiastically welcomed him on both sides of the river, waving flags of the two countries and flowers.

Conversing with the captain of the boat, Comrade Kim Il-song acquainted himself with the water transport on the river. Noting that it was the greatest honor to have Comrade President Kim Il-song on his boat, the captain said the entire crew of the boat "Dresden" wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life. He presented Comrade Kim Il-song with a gift of best wishes.

When he arrived at the Pirna ferry, several thousand people of various strata warmly welcomed him with cheers "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" beating drums and singing songs. Comrade Kim Il-song headed for the guest house, waving to the enthusiastically cheering crowd.

Dinner for Sindermann

SK041136 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1219 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Dresden June 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a dinner at the guest house of the Council of Ministers in Dresden on June 3 in honour of Comrade Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), vice-chairman of the State Council and president of the People's Chamber.

Invited there were Comrade Hans Modrow, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Dresden County committee of the SED, and the chief of protocol of the Foreign Ministry and the GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea and the leading cadres of the party and power bodies in Dresden County.

Present there were the members of the DPRK party and state delegation and the suite members.

Comrade Horst Sindermann there shouted "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" expressing his boundless respect and reverence and sincerely wished Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

The dinner took place in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

3 June Banquet

SK041542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Dresden June 3 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hans Modrow, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and first secretary of the Dresden County Committee of the SED, arranged a banquet on June 3 in honour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Invited there together with Comrade Kim Il-song were the members of the party and state delegation of our country and its suite. Present there were Comrade Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the SED, vice-chairman of the State Council and president of the People's Chamber; the chief of protocol of the Foreign Ministry, the GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea and responsible functionaries of the Dresden County party and power bodies.

Comrade Hans Modrow spoke at the banquet. He said that the goodwill visit arranged by the joint efforts of respected Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, was of historical significance for the two peoples.

Our GDR people, he noted, know you, Comrade Kim Il-song, respected general secretary, as an outstanding son of the Korean people, their militant son, a militant and revolutionary great state activist, a proletarian internationalist and a good friend of the German Democratic Republic.

Expressing joy at having an opportunity of meeting Comrade Kim Il-song in Dresden again, he said: All the party members and working people of our county value as the apple of the eye the friendship with the Korean people and the Workers' Party of Korea and reassure you that they will make efforts for its development.

We wish you good health and a long life and wholeheartedly wish you great success in the work for the Korean people, global peace and for the wellbeing of the world people.

He proposed a toast to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a dear friend, and the good health and long life of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, who is a member of the party and state delegation of our country, made a speech at the banquet. He, authorized by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, extended deep thanks to the people of Dresden County and city for according the delegation kind hospitality with all sincerity regarding its members as their brothers. He said:

The visit of the party and state delegation of our republic led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the German Democratic Republic signifies an epochal occasion in demonstrating the indestructible friendship and unity between our two parties, two countries and two people based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is deeply satisfied over the successful visit to the GDR amid utmost hospitality and deep concern of respected Comrade Erich Honecker.

Dresden, he said, is a well-known city of culture and industry of the German Democratic Republic and, at the same time, a city of friendship closely linked with the Korean people by fraternal solidarity.

In June 1956 when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited the GDR, he stopped over here and received warm hospitality and left an imperishable mark on the annals of friendship between the two peoples, Premier Kang Song-san said.

He stressed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples would further expand and develop in the future in all fields of politics, economy and culture in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries signed this time.

He proposed a toast to the good health and long life of respected Erich Honecker and to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end. That day the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a gift from the first secretary of the county party committee.

Kim Message to Honecker

SK041131 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1213 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 4 sent a message of thanks to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, leaving the GDR after successfully concluding his official goodwill visit.

The message reads: We are leaving your country, deeply cherishing the earnest wishes and warm feelings of militant friendship of the fraternal GDR people for the Korean people.

During our stay in the GDR you and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and GDR Government and people warmly welcomed and accorded us utmost hospitality with exceptional comradely fraternity and friendship.

This was a vivid expression of the ever more favourably developing traditional relations of friendship between Korea and the GDR and a powerful demonstration of the indestructibility of the militant unity between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

Crossing the borderline of your country, I express deep thanks once again to you and, through you, to the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the government and people of the German Democratic Republic for having cordially met our delegation and warmly welcomed it and extended active support and solidarity for the just revolutionary cause of our people.

We are very happy to note that our visit to your country has been successful and marked an epochal occasion in developing on to a new, higher stage the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish you and your people greater success in the struggle for an overall consolidation of the German Democratic Republic and peace in Europe and the world.

Departure for CSSR

SK042301 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2248 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Bad Schandau June 4 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Bad Schandau, a border city in Dresden County, the German Democratic Republic, this morning for an official goodwill visit to Czechoslovakia at the head of the party and state delegation.

Bad Schandau railway station was in a warm send-off atmosphere. Hung on the railway station building were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and a portrait of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

Flying on the flagpoles were flags of the two countries symbolic of the indestructible fraternal friendship and unity between the Korea and GDR peoples. The railway station compound and plaza were crowded with thousands of people. The station compound was rocked with a sound of the band and drum-beating and with waves of people singing and dancing.

Cadres of the Dresden County and city party and power bodies were present at the railway station to see off Comrade Kim Il-song. Comrade Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee, vice-chairman of the State Council and president of the People's Chamber, and other cadres of the central level and Comrade Hans Modrow, first secretary of the Dresden County party committee, who is member of the SED Central Committee, came out to the railway station, accompanying Comrade Kim Il-song.

That moment the cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" burst forth from among the crowds. Comrade Kim Il-song acknowledged the cheering crowds. Lovely children presented him with bunches of fragrant flowers.

Comrade Kim Il-song warmly hugged and exchanged farewell greetings with Comrade Horst Sindermann. He also exchanged farewells with other cadres who came to see him off and went aboard the train. Comrade Kim Il-song was also seen off at the railway station by Pak Hyun-po, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, and officials of his embassy in Berlin.

CSSR Reportage

For KCNA and East Berlin coverage of the visit of Kim Il-song, to the GDR, including his banquet and rally speeches and those by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Central Committee and State Council chairman, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 30 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Crosses Border

SK042303 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2255 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Decin June 4 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, passed through Decin, a northern border city of Czechoslovakia, this morning on his way to Prague for an official goodwill visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic at the head of the party and state delegation.

The members of the DPRK party and state delegation and suite also passed through the city.

Decin railway station was in festive attire to greet the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Hung on the railway station building were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and a portrait of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and flags of Korea and Czechoslovakia.

The railway station compound where the slogan reading "Hearty welcome to Comrade Kim Il-song" was put up was crowded with thousands of welcomers. Lined up there were a military band and a column of dancers.

Present at the railway station to greet and accompany Comrade Kim Il-song to Prague were Comrade Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CCP Central Committee and foreign minister, the director of the Presidential Office, and the Czechoslovak ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK. Also present were leading personnel of local party and power bodies.

Chi Chae-yong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, was also present there.

Arrival in Prague

SK050430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 4 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Prague today by special train, leading the party and state delegation of the DPRK for an official goodwill visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the president and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

He was warmly met at the railway station by Comrade Gustav Husak and other leading cadres of the party and state.

Arriving there together with him were the members of the DPRK party and state delegation Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Hyong Mu-kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; and the suite.

Comrade Kim Il-song was accompanied here from Decin, a border city, by Comrade Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CCP Central Committee and foreign minister; Comrade Frantisek Salda, director of the Presidential Office; and Josef Hadravek, Czechoslovak ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Czechoslovakia Chi Chae-yong also arrived there.

Prague city was beautifully decorated in festive attire to meet Comrade Kim Il-song. Tens of thousands of working people carrying flags of the two countries gathered at the central railway station compound with the feelings of boundless respect and reverence for Comrade Kim Il-song. Put up amidst the welcomers were portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Gustav Husak. And flags of the two countries were hanging on the station building. Seen in the station plaza were sloganboards reading "Hearty welcome to Comrade Kim Il-song", "Warm welcome to the DPRK party and state delegation", "Long live the friendship between the peoples of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and so on.

Present at the station compound together with Comrade Gustav Husak to greet Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrades Lubomir Strougal, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Mikulas Peno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Petra and Jindrich Polednik, members or alternate members of the Presidium, and secretaries of the CCP Central Committee; Comrade Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Committee of the CCP; and leading functionaries of the party and power bodies, social organizations and the Army.

The special train carrying Comrade Kim Il-song pulled into the Prague central railway station compound at 13:00 by Prague time. The stormy cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Welcome", "Friendship" burst forth at the compound. Comrade Kim Il-song alighted from the train, waving to the crowds in acknowledgement of their enthusiastic cheers and firmly clasped hands with and warmly hugged Comrade Gustav Husak, who came out to meet him.

He exchanged warm greetings with the party and state leading cadres of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Children presented him with bunches of fragrant flowers.

When Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanied by Comrade Gustav Husak, appeared in the railway station plaza, the crowds overflowing the plaza burst into the cheers of "Hurrah!" waving flags of the two countries. Thousands of doves flew high into the sky.

A grand welcome function took place in the plaza in honour of Comrade Kim Il-song. The national anthems of our country and Czechoslovakia were played. Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with Comrade Gustav Husak, reviewed a guard of honour of the Prague Garrison Command amid the booming of a 21-gun salute.

At the end of the welcome function, the enthusiastic cheers of "Hurrah" again burst forth. Children of DPRK Embassy officials in Prague presented bunches of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Gustav Husak. Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanied by Comrade Gustav Husak, acknowledged the enthusiastically jubilant crowds and headed for the route lined with more than 200,000 people, escorted by an honour guard of motorcycles.

Welcome at Guest House

SK050405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 4 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 4 met Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, who called on him at the guest house. Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with Comrade Gustav Husak in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Prague Palace Function

SK050419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 4 (KCNA) -- A grand function was held at the Prague Palace on June 4 in welcome of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song was present at the function together with Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Present there were the members of the DPRK party and state delegation.

Also present were members and alternate members of the Presidium, and secretaries, of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and other leading personnel of the party and power bodies, public organisations and the Army.

The plaza in front of the Prague Palace where the welcome function took place was crowded with tens of thousands of working people from all walks of life and students in the capital who turned out to welcome Comrade Kim Il-song. Put up amidst the crowds were portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Gustav Husak. Flags of our country and Czechoslovakia were furiously fluttering in the wind on the flag poles at the plaza. Lined up at the plaza was a guard of honour of the palace.

When Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Gustav Husak arrived at the plaza, the welcomers burst into the cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song", waving flags of the two countries. Women in national costumes offered bread and salt to Comrade Kim Il-song according to the traditional custom of greeting the distinguished guest and presented a bunch of flowers to him. Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and wave to the crowds in acknowledgement of their enthusiastic welcome.

When Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanied by Comrade Gustav Husak, entered the Prague Palace, a band struck up the national anthem of our country. Comrade Kim Il-song in company with Comrade Gustav Husak reviewed a guard of honour of the palace. Then Comrade Kim Il-song headed for the guest house, accompanied by Comrade Gustav Husak.

Visit to Old City Hall

SK050850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 4 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, called at the Old Prague City Hall on the afternoon on June 4.

He was accompanied by the members of the party and state delegation of our country and the suite.

Also accompanying him were Comrade Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and foreign minister; and Comrade Frantisek Salda, director of the Presidential Office.

The flags of Korea and Czechoslovakia were hanging on the facade of the old city hall.

When Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at the city hall a large crowd of working people warmly welcomed him with enthusiastic cheers and applause. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was greeted in front of the city hall by Fantisek Stafa, member of the CCP Central Committee and mayor of Prague. Women in beautiful national costumes presented bread and salt to him according to their custom when receiving a distinguished guest.

The mayor conducted him into the hall. He congratulated Comrade Kim Il-song on his official goodwill visit to Czechoslovakia and proposed a toast to his good health and long life.

After being briefed on the city hall building, Comrade Kim Il-song made the following entry in the memorial book: "Long live the unbreakable friendship and unity between the Korean and Czechoslovak peoples! Kim Il-song, June 4, 1984."

He received the key of the gate of Prague and the book "Prague" introducing the city from the mayor. He expressed thanks for this and left there, waving to the cheering crowds.

Presidential Palace Banquet

SK050856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 4 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the president and Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on June 4 arranged a grand banquet at the Presidential Palace in Prague in honour of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Invited to the banquet together with Comrade Kim Il-song were the members of the party and state delegation of our country and the suite.

Present there were Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, members and alternate members of the Presidium, and secretaries, of the CCP Central Committee and leading personnel of the party and power bodies and the Army.

When Comrade Kim Il-song, conducted by Comrade Gustav Husak, appeared in the banquet hall, all the attendants warmly welcomed him with thunderous applause.

Comrade Gustav Husak made a speech at the banquet. Comrade Kim Il-song spoke next. The banquet proceeded all along in an amicable and warm atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

CSSR Reportage

For Prague media coverage of the visit by Kim Il-song to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, including his talks with state leaders, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 4 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CPSU MEETING APPROVES RESULTS OF DPRK-USSR TALKS

SK020417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow May 31 (KCNA) -- A regular meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held, according to a TASS report on May 31. It discussed and approved the results of the talks held between the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Soviet leadership.

The meeting pointed to the important significance of the exchange of views on the problems of developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union and key problems at present. There is no doubt, the meeting stressed, that the Soviet-Korean talks held in a comradely and businesslike atmosphere will contribute to further expanding the contacts between the two parties and two peoples based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the struggle of the peoples for the guarantee of security in the Far East and the whole world.

VRPR DIALOGUE ON KIM IL-SONG'S USSR, EUROPE TRIP

SK030536 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT Jun 84

[Dialogue between unidentified announcer and Madame Yun on Kim Il-song's current foreign trip from the "Focus on Topics" program]

[Text] [Announcer] How are you? The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero, made an official visit to the Soviet Union recently and is now visiting countries in East Europe. The great leader's visit to these foreign countries has aroused great repercussions from the international community and many countries of the world, so I would like to discuss this with you.

[Yun] I cannot but point out the fact, first of all, that the international community is enthusiastically welcoming the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's current visit to these countries, regarding it as a great visit unprecedented in history and as a great felicitous event of the world. News agencies, radio stations, and newspapers throughout the world are featuring the great leader's visit to these countries, covering it extensively. At the same time, the governments of all the countries of the world, progressive figures of the world, and prominent social activists throughout the world have unanimously extended unsparing praise to the respected and beloved leader's current foreign trip. This is why the people of the world have regarded the great leader's current foreign trip as an historic event and why the great leader has received utmost welcome and warm hospitality in the countries that he has visited and is visiting now.

When the great leader visited the Soviet Union, the whole land of the Soviet Union seethed with joy as soon as the special train carrying the great leader crossed the Soviet border.

High-ranking cadres of the Soviet Union went from Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union, to a border city to receive the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. In every railway station where the great leader stopped, cadres of local party and government organs in that district and general officers of the Soviet Army units stationed there came out to the railway station to receive him and expressed their wishes for great success in his trip. At the same time, numerous crowds welcomed the great leader and children presented bunches of fragrant flowers to him. Thus, the great leader received an enthusiastic welcome unprecedented in history in every station where he stopped.

At the Minsk [as heard] railway station, the Soviet party, state, and military cadres, including Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU, warmly received the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and numerous Moscow citizens fervently welcomed him.

[Announcer] I think that such heart-warming hospitality and the fervent welcome accorded the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were the same in Poland and East Germany, too.

[Yun] As soon as the great leader crossed the border of Poland after winding up the visit to the Soviet Union, the voices of welcome echoed through all of Europe. In every railway station where the special train carrying the great leader stopped on the way to Warsaw, the capital of Poland, numerous citizens enthusiastically welcomed the respected and beloved leader with the flags of the two countries and with flowers.

There is a heart-warming anecdote about some of the welcoming crowds who gathered at the Warsaw railway station. When he came to the plaza of the railway station, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song witnessed people holding a placard which read "The Polish-Korean friendship city sincerely congratulates Comrade Kim Il-song." The Polish-Korean friendship city is a local city in Poland named (Ostobeski) which is located 65 (?miles) from Warsaw. This local city was personally visited by the great leader in (?1956) when he made an official visit to Poland. It is said that youths in this city and women in particular selected representatives and sent them to Warsaw to welcome the great leader this time. According to a foreign press report, the head of the representatives from this local city was the secretary of the city party committee. It is said that this secretary welcomed the great leader very fervently.

Such a fervent welcome was seen in East Germany, too. When the great leader arrived in Berlin, numerous citizens in the city and even foreigners residing in the city came out to the streets to welcome the great leader, singing the song of General Kim Il-song.

According to foreign press reports, as in the Soviet Union, Poland, and East Germany, other socialist countries in East Europe have accelerated preparations to warmly and cordially welcome the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Anyway, it can be said that the welcome accorded the great leader in the Soviet Union, Poland, and East Germany was an unprecedented one.

That's right. Heads of state of many countries visited the Soviet Union, Poland, and East Germany in the past. But, it is said that they did not receive so grand a welcome and hospitality from these countries as the great leader. Why did the great leader receive so fervent a welcome in these countries? This is very important. Would you cite this?

[Yun] I think that it is closely related to the great leader's absolute dignity and prestige in the international community and his immortal contribution to the revolution of our country and the revolution of the world. As you know, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the only great leader in the world today who has elucidated the path along which not only our nation but also the people of the world should advance and who has led the new generation of independence by creating the immortal chuche idea. The progressive people of the world are upholding the great leader as the sun of mankind, as the lodestar of liberation, and as the great leader who leads the new generation of independence.

Therefore, it can be said that the fervent and enthusiastic welcome accorded the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in these countries is an expression of the welcome stemming from their hearts.

Honecker, chairman of the Council of State and general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of East Germany, in his official speech at a banquet arranged in honor of the great leader, said: Our country regards you, Comrade Kim Il-song, as an excellent fighter for national and social liberation and as an indomitable fighter who has fought for peace and against the imperialists' policy of aggression and confrontation.

Thus, Honecker expressed the reverence for the great leader. Anyway, the unprecedented welcome and hospitality accorded the great leader in these countries are entirely because of his great achievements and absolute dignity and prestige in the international community.

[Announcer] I agree with you. Now, let us discuss the issues that the great leader discussed with the leaders in these countries.

[Yun] Summing up the foreign press reports released thus far, we can say that the great leader discussed various issues to further expand and develop the relations of friendship and mutual cooperation between the North and the Soviet Union, between the North and Poland, and between the North and East Germany and to further strengthen and consolidate the unity and cohesion among socialist countries.

In particular, the current summit talks with the Soviet Union, Poland, and East Germany discussed the issues of peace and security in the Korean peninsula and Asia and of the world. In other words, the talks discussed the issues on withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea for the alleviation of tension and the preservation of peace and stability on the Korean peninsula, on the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, on the adoption of a declaration of the armies of the North and the South, and on the establishment of a nuclear free zone on the Korean peninsula.

The North's proposal for tripartite talks is a just one to provide conditions and pre-conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The summit talks reached agreement in views on this proposal, too.

Besides these, the summit talks also reached an agreement on views that the most urgent problem arising before mankind today is to prevent a new world war and to protect peace. The talks also discussed various matters of mutual interest.

[Announcer] I know that the summit talks reached agreement on views on a series of internal and external questions. Now, would you cite the significance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's current trip to Europe?

[Yun] Yes, we can find the significance of his trip to Europe in many aspects. But, the first significance of his trip is that it will contribute to guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and the world. As you know, Asia and the Korean peninsula in particular are the most tense and acute region in the world. If a war broke out on the Korean peninsula, it would not remain only on the Korean peninsula but would soon expand to the whole world.

Furthermore, South Korea has been turned into a nuclear forward base of the United States. The U.S. imperialist aggressors have openly clamored that if a war broke out on the Korean peninsula, the United States would not hesitate to use nuclear weapons and that the second Korean war would be a nuclear war.

Considering this, it is certain that if a war broke out in our country, it would be a nuclear war. If a nuclear war broke out on the Korean peninsula, Asia and the world would certainly suffer from nuclear holocaust.

Under today's tense situation in which the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to form a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea have become more unscrupulous and in which the dark clouds of war are hanging over this land, it is very important to prevent the danger of war and to ensure peace and security in Asia and the world.

At this crucial time, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited foreign countries, discussed with foreign leaders a series of problems to prevent war, and reached an agreement in views on these problems. This is a great contribution to guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and the Korean peninsula in particular.

It can be said that the great leader's current trip has contributed to opening a favorable situation for the peaceful reunification of the country. Heads of state and party and government leaders in many countries expressed their firm support for the North's fair and aboveboard proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This is a great encouragement to our nation struggling for national reunification.

The great leader's current trip to Europe has not only greatly contributed to demonstrating the mighty unity and cohesion of socialist countries and to further strengthening the anti-imperialist forces in the international arena, but has also dealt serious blows to the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war, thereby making their situation more difficult.

[Announcer] In fact, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have desperately schemed to drive a wedge between the North and socialist countries and to alienate the North from them. In particular, they have tried to make socialist countries recognize the Chon Tu-hwan regime through the so-called cross recognition theory, thereby trying to perpetuate the division of our country. However, the great leader's current trip to the Soviet Union and Europe has vividly proven that such maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are a preposterous and foolish act. This is tantamount to a great blow to the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring to fabricate two Koreas.

Indeed, through his current trip to the Soviet Union and Europe the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has not only made an immortal contribution to the independent reunification cause of our people and to the anti-imperialist cause for independence of the peace-loving people of the world, but has also provided greater national dignity and faith to our people. Therefore, we should more gallantly turn out to the sacred struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. Thank you.

ANNIVERSARY OF KIM CHONG-IL'S PRC VISIT MARKED

SK021315 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 1 Jun 84

[NODONG SINMUN 2 June editorial: "Korea-China Friendship Will Glow Forever"]

[Text] Today marks the first anniversary of the historic visit to the PRC by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee. Comrade Kim Chong-il's visit to the PRC for 10 days from 2 June last year at the invitation of Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, was an epochal event particularly significant in the history of Korean-Chinese friendship. The course of this historical visit has demonstrated how solid Korean-Chinese friendship is and how close the friendship between the peoples of Korea and China is.

During his stay in China, Comrade Kim Chong-il had historic meetings with such leading cadres of the Chinese party and government as Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Zhao Ziyang, Peng Zhen, and Deng Yingchao, talked with them in a serious, friendly, and comradely atmosphere; exchanged views on important issues, and was accorded extraordinary hospitality and warmly welcomed by the Chinese party and people while touring Beijing and many other places.

Wherever he went during his visit to China, China's leading cadres accorded Comrade Kim Chong-il hospitality with utmost sincerity and the Chinese people of both sexes and all ages came out into the streets and plazas to warmly welcome him.

This was an expression of their high respect for and deep trust in Comrade Kim Chong-il, the leader [chidoja] of our party and people. It was also a great demonstration of the immortal Korean-Chinese friendship.

Comrade Kim Chong-il's visit to China, which displayed the militant friendship and unity between the parties and peoples of Korea and China, has become a new milestone in blossoming Korean-Chinese friendship forever. As a result of this historic visit, solid groundwork has been laid for inheriting and developing the glorious traditions of Korean-Chinese friendship, which was sealed with blood in the midst of flames of an arduous revolutionary struggle and which has overcome grave historical ordeals, from generation to generation.

Our people are now marking the first anniversary of this historical visit, which has made a particular contribution to strengthening and developing traditional Korean-Chinese friendship, at a time when this friendship has blossomed more fully than any time before.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Korean-Chinese friendship has long and deep historical roots and the chronicle of relations between Korea and China is replete with numerous moving incidents and laudable episodes.

The Korean-Chinese friendship is a noble one with a long historical tradition of more than half a century and a great one blossoming from generation to generation. Because of their thoughts and ideology, the Korean people and Chinese people have long staged a sacred joint struggle in firm unity. The communists and peoples of the two countries fought together against imperialism in the past as well as modern imperialism. They fought together in the land of China as well as in the land of Korea. They fought together before the two countries achieved sovereignty and are fighting together even since they have achieved it.

In the course of this long joint struggle, the peoples of Korea and China have become true class brothers and reliable revolutionary warriors. The glorious tradition of Korean-Chinese friendship, through which the peoples of the two countries share weal and woe with each other, truly help each other with unsparing efforts, and closely support and cooperate with each other, has been hammered out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Chinese party and state leaders.

Together with the Chinese party and state leaders, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has sown the seed of Korea-China friendship and grown it beautifully. Thus, the traditional Korean-Chinese friendship has been able to blossom fully despite grave ordeals and difficulties.

Today, it has become a tradition for the leaders of Korea and China to exchange frequent visits. In the course of such visits, the friendly relationship between the leaders of the two countries has further deepened and the tapestry of Korea-China friendship is being more tightly woven.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited China in September 1982 and respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping visited our country the same year.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, visited China last year and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Hu Yaobang visited our country again not long ago. Through such visits, which glow brilliantly along with the history of Korean-Chinese friendship, Korean-Chinese friendship has entered a new phase of blossoming and development unfolding more brilliant prospects.

Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit to our country has made a great contribution to fully blossoming the traditional Korean-Chinese friendship which is profoundly developing at a new higher stage, to further strengthening the revolutionary unity between the peoples of the two countries, and to strengthening the antiwar peace-advocating force in Asia and the world.

The revolutionary cause of the two countries of Korea and China is inseparably linked, and the destiny of the peoples of the two countries is united forever into one, just as the mountains and rivers of the two countries are linked together forever.

Endlessly strengthening and developing Korean-Chinese friendship is demanded by the developing revolutions in the two countries and is also what the peoples of the two countries aspire to. As it has provided a historic milestone for blossoming Korean-Chinese friendship generation after generation, Comrade Kim Chong-il's visit to China last year has encouraged the peoples of the two countries and illustrated a brilliant new chapter in the chronicle of Korean-Chinese friendship.

Korea-Chinese friendship, blossoming and developing daily, is displaying a great vitality. The fraternal Chinese people, who sincerely helped us during our people's past period of grave ordeals, are now actively supporting our people's struggle for socialist construction and their cause of national reunification. This greatly encourages our people.

The fraternal Chinese people, uniting firmly around the CPC Central Committee, are energetically struggling to implement the programs for modernizing socialism put forth by their party's 12th congress, achieving great successes with each passing day. Thanks to the creative labor struggle of the Chinese people who are highly displaying the spirit of bravely reforming and bravely creating new things, the economic construction sector is achieving new renovations, social traits and social order are changing favorably, and a great number of advances are being made in the construction of socialist spiritual culture.

Our people are watching all the changes in the land of China and all the successes achieved by the Chinese people with a sense of international solidarity and a keen interest, rejoicing over them as if they were their own, sincerely wishing the Chinese people greater victories in their struggle to reunify the whole nation by recovering its inseparable territory, Taiwan, and to turning their country into a powerful modern socialist country of high civilization and high democracy.

The peoples of Korea and China, who, firmly uniting with each other from early on, have shared weal and woe with each other while crossing over the hills of difficulties together and fought together in bloody battles, will fight together forever, hand in hand, and will triumph together.

Our party and people will make every effort possible to value the traditional Korean-Chinese friendship and to defend and develop it.

The deep-rooted Korean-Chinese friendship will blossom more fully and more beautifully with each passing day and will glow forever.

VRPR: 1988 OLYMPICS FACE BLEAK PROSPECT

SK030933 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Unattributed talk: "The 1988 Seoul Olympics Which Have No Possibility of Realization," from the feature "Hour for the Compatriots Abroad Program"]

[Text] Today, voices contending that Seoul is not a proper venue for the 1988 Olympics are daily growing in the international community. For this reason, the possibility of holding the 1988 Olympics in Seoul is in fact nill.

In an interview with YOMIURI on (?25) May in Switzerland, [name indistinct], vice chairman of the IOC, said that holding the Olympics in a place where the situation is tense is not good. I think it necessary that either South Korea give up the right to host the 1988 Olympics or the IOC change the venue for the 1988 Olympics.

IOC Chairman Samaranch, who also gave a press interview, noted, too, in answering questions put by reporters, that it is not desirable to hold the Olympics in a place where the international situation is tense. He thus hinted at an intention to change the venue for the 1988 Olympics.

In the meantime, in a press conference, the chairman of the Finnish Olympic Committee, saying that the future of the Olympics is in great trouble, asserted that the venue for the 1988 Olympics must be reviewed.

Greek President Karamanlis also suggested that the Olympics, which are held every four years, be held permanently in Greece. He added that the Olympics, which are increasingly becoming the subject of commercial and political pressure, would be freed from these pressures if they were held permanently in Greece. He continued: If the 1988 Olympic Games were to be held in Seoul, there could be some serious problems.

In a meeting of sports officials from the socialist countries held on 24 May, delegates discussed circumstances surrounding the Los Angeles Olympics and issued a statement. In the statement, the delegates expressed concern about the decision of awarding the right to host the 1988 Olympics to Seoul.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA, organ of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, noted that the decision to award the right to host the 1988 Olympics to Seoul was a measure that did not take into consideration the reality of international politics.

It continued: There is no possibility of any political change in South Korea before 1988. If the 1988 Olympics were to be held in some place other than South Korea, the Olympic movement would benefit.

Thus, it is natural that voices saying that Seoul is not a proper venue for the 1988 Olympics and that the venue should be changed to some other place are growing in the international community.

As the goal of the Olympics is essentially to promote friendship and unity among many countries through sports events, they are premised on freedom, democracy, and peace. When we think of Seoul, however, we find a lack of such things.

Because of the reckless war commotions [chonjaeng sodong] by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the touch-and-go danger of war hangs constantly over this land which has long been reduced to a land of lawlessness where fascist terrorism rampages.

Holding an international Olympic event in such a place goes against the spirit of the Olympics for promoting friendship, unity, and ties. What is more, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to use the 1988 Olympics for its impure political purpose. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, had maneuvered to have Seoul chosen as the venue for the 1988 Olympics through machinations of all descriptions such as dirty tricks of bribing and of bamboozling by using beautiful women, is now kicking off a frenzied commotion while squandering the national coffers, the blood taxes squeezed out of the people, for preparations for the Olympic Games. The purpose of such maneuvers is to provide international conditions favorable for its fabrication of two Koreas and to achieve its ambition of long-term office by increasing its popularity through the Olympics.

If the 1988 Olympics are held in Seoul, it will only help the Chon Tu-hwan ring fabricate two Koreas and achieve its ambition of long-term office, and, eventually, jeopardize the Olympic movement.

Given such circumstances, it is quite natural for the international community to raise its voice demanding that the venue for the 1988 Olympics be shifted from Seoul to another location. No matter what last-ditch efforts it may make to use the Olympics for its wicked political purpose, it will never be able to achieve its goal.

NEW U.S. COMMANDER'S INAUGURAL SPEECH DENOUNCED

SK031054 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] In his inauguration speech delivered at the change of command ceremony, the new commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea made powder-reeking, ranting remarks that the best way to deter war lies in perfecting combat readiness.

This is a mockery and challenge to the masses at home and abroad who aspire for peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. In order to prevent a new war and preserve and consolidate peace on the Korean peninsula, U.S. troops stationed in South Korea should be forced to withdraw and an end should be put to war preparations. This notwithstanding, a U.S. imperialist war maniac clamored about perfect combat readiness in his inauguration speech, exposing his real intention of provoking a war of northward invasion at all costs by further accelerating war preparations.

The U.S. imperialist war maniac should cease maneuvers to provoke a new war and remove U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and all the military hardware, including nuclear weapons, that they have introduced here illegally.

POST CITED ON U.S. DEPLOYMENT OF MINES IN DMZ

SK042231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists introduced more than 20 nuclear mines into the Demilitarized Zone south of the Military Demarcation Line till early last year, according to a report of "Radio Hanguk Munhwa" in South Korea. This criminal act was carried in an article of the June 3 issue of WASHINGTON POST quoting a confidential report of the Pentagon, said the radio. A provision of the Korean Armistice Agreement strictly prohibits the deployment of weapons and war equipment in the DMZ.

The fact shows that the U.S. imperialists are indeed a disturber of peace and the heinous enemy opposed to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

SOUTH FIGURES DENOUNCE U.S. ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

SK021038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0944 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA) -- The South Korean people are denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique for having converted South Korea into a nuclear forward base and strongly demanding the withdrawal of nuclear weapons.

23 dissident figures of South Korea including activists for human rights, religionists and pressmen in their "declaration of people for democracy" dated May 16, held that they "oppose the deployment of nuclear weapons" by the U.S. imperialists, which endangers peace on the Korean peninsula.

The Youth Federation of Movement for Democracy of South Korea said in its "letter of proposal" and "inaugural declaration": The danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula not only obstructs national unification but will bring about the result of slaughtering the whole nation. Our "people" should launch a movement against nuclear war on the "Korean peninsula" as early as possible.

Yi Yong-hui, former professor of Hanyang University in South Korea, criticized the U.S. imperialists for having converted South Korea into a nuclear forward base and stated that due to the crime of the Reagan administration the Korean peninsula which should be handed down to the posterity of our nation has been chosen as a target of nuclear bombs.

A declaration made public by students of Songgyungwan University in Seoul laid bare the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique, querying "what is the design of Chon Tu-hwan in reducing this land into a barren land through a nuclear war by actively supporting the South Korea-U.S.-Japan triangular military system which is being further strengthened, connected with the plan of 'Japan's new Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere' and the conservative Reagan regime's policy of unlimited arms buildup?"

Ham Sok-hon and 44 other personages in a "declaration on the situation" stressed that "the creation of tensions by all means and attempts to start a war going against the relaxation of tension between the North and South and peaceful unification of the nation should be decisively rejected."

A "declaration on human rights" adopted at the South Korean "National Council for Human Rights" in October last year said: "We demand the withdrawal of nuclear weapons for existence of the nation."

SOUTH'S ANTI-U.S. INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE GROWING

SK041054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA) -- The sentiments of anti-U.S. struggle for independence are growing among the South Korean people. These sentiments find vivid manifestation in their sharply-worded anti-U.S. slogans and demands.

Students of Koryo University who rose up in an anti-U.S. struggle before Reagan's South Korean trip in November last year staged powerful demonstrations under the slogans "Stop South Korean visit of Reagan!", "We oppose aggressive policy of the Reagan administration!" and so on.

The Youth Federation of Movement for Democracy, a fighting organisation of South Korean students, in its appeal declared its resolute opposition to Reagan's South Korean trip, crying "the United States is strengthening the cold war structure and expanding arms race", "we cannot but be apprehensive of the possibility of the U.S. Government using South Korea only as a strategic military base, ignoring the existence and interests of its people," "the United States is only interested in converting South Korea into a nuclear base and maintaining it as its arms market. Whatever pretext it may invent, Reagan's visit will only result in strengthening the dictatorial 'regime'!"

WEEKLY REVIEW OF FAR EASTERN ECONOMY, a weekly magazine published in Hong Kong, commenting on the powerful anti-U.S. anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean students continuing this year, noted that they "criticized representatives of U.S. media by naming 'them' for failing to fairly report their struggle and this was because "Reagan backs the Chon Tu-hwan 'regime'." The magazine drew attention to the fact that the South Korean students were coming out with the slogan "U.S. imperialists, get away!"

Voices demanding independence against the U.S. rang loudly also from among the conscientious men of religion, intellectuals and dissidents, indicating that the South Korean people of all strata are merged into one fighting rank with one desire for independence against the U.S.

The South Korean Missionary Council of Church Community, a federation of Roman Catholic and Christian churches, in its statement on the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, sharply denounced the U.S. imperialists' crimes in engineering the Chon Tu-hwan fascist gang to commit the Kwangju bloodbath, the tongue-wagging of the former commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea insultingly calling South Korean people "field mice" and the drivel of the U.S. ambassador stigmatising South Korean students as "naive fellows." It demanded that "the U.S. Government recall the U.S. forces commander and ambassador in South Korea, looking straight into the growing distrust of the South Korean people in the U.S. Korean policy" and "not force economic disadvantage upon the South Korean people for the interests of the United States."

45 dissidents including conscientious churchmen and intellectuals, in their statement on Reagan's South Korean trip in November last year pointed out that "the U.S. Administration has supported the dictatorial 'regime' and betrayed the South Korean people" and declared that the South Korean people would not welcome Reagan's South Korean trip.

CHON REMARKS ON NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE 'DISGUSTING'

SK030805 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] In the 1 June meeting with the members of the Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification Policy, traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled that the consciousness should be raised on self-identity and independent forces should be fostered more rapidly and that North-South dialogue is the first step to solving questions concerning the Korean peninsula.

Babbling about self-identity consciousness, independent forces, and North-South dialogue at a time when U.S. imperialist troops of aggression are allowed to remain in South Korea is utterly ridiculous and disgusting.

As it is deprived of even the prerogative of supreme command, the Chon Tu-hwan regime is a puppet unable to advance even a step without an order from its U.S. masters. Some 1,000 nuclear warheads are now deployed in South Korea and a vast number of U.S. forces are waiting for an opportunity to invade the North.

It is nothing but deception and a mockery of the people to babble about North-South dialogue continuously, while allowing U.S. imperialist troops of aggression, the obstacle standing in the way of reunification, to remain, fanning (?North-South confrontation); and trying to perpetuate the division.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, instead of presumptuously babbling about self-identity consciousness or independence, should step down from power as unanimously demanded by the people.

VRPR ON SOUTH PREMIER'S INVASION THREAT REMARKS

SK021302 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] In a 1 June speech made to mark the Month of Assisting Veterans, Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong babbled that South Korea has been unable to grow and develop because of the threat of southward invasion.

Such remarks are intended to shift responsibility from the Chon Tu-hwan ring for bankrupting the economy and for plunging the people into dire distress and to placate the daily-growing anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment by diverting the attention of the popular masses opposing the current dictatorial regime.

It is not the threat of southward invasion but the Chon Tu-hwan ring's flunkeyist and quisling acts and its policy of war that have reduced South Korea to a living hell of the 20th century and an international beggar. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring babbled as if the threat of southward invasion had been the factor that prevented South Korea from developing. This is intolerable, as it is an act of deceiving the popular masses.

No matter what machinations it engages in, the Chon Tu-hwan ring will never be able to avoid responsibility for plunging the popular masses into dire straits and for bankrupting the economy.

MINJU CHOSON CONDEMNS CHON'S UN ENTRY PROPOSAL

SK030843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA) -- A few days ago the traitor Chon Tu-hwan again cried that North and South should "enter the United Nations." Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today brands it as a shopworn article.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan claimed that the "entry of North and South into the United Nations" would "help towards creating a condition" for the "relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful unification." This is a foolish jargon of the stupid, the author of the commentary says, and goes on:

It is not because North and South are not admitted into the United Nations that tension is being heightened on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification has not yet been realised but because the U.S. imperialists keep occupying South Korea by force of arms, persisting in the policies of aggression and war, and such traitors as Chon Tu-hwan are intensifying the anti-communist confrontation and war moves, begging for the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea.

Originally, "entry into the United Nations" is not an invention of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan. It is a piece of ware manufactured by his master, the U.S. imperialists, and dangled out through the puppet many a time.

If North and South "enter the United Nations," the division of Korea would be made a fait accompli internationally and this will only lay hurdles in the way of reunification and further increase tension.

This notwithstanding, the puppet brought forward the old ware, taking up the shopworn tune. Lurking behind this is a sinister political aim.

Broad segments of people the world over are now actively supporting our proposal on holding tripartite talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean question and calling for its early realisation. Frightened at such trend of the times, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan schemes with a cry for "admission into the United Nations" to mislead public opinion and tone down the voice of people at home and abroad expressing support to the proposal for tripartite talks.

With nothing, however, can the puppets mislead world public opinion.

VRPR ON CHON REMARKS TO FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS

SK030855 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] In a meeting with French National Assembly members at Chongwadae on the morning of 1 June, traitor Chon Tu-hwan clamored about the fictitious threat of southward invasion, saying that he has made thorough preparations for it.

This is nothing but a sophistry designed to justify the criminal preparations for a war of northward invasion. While spreading the theory of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are staging war exercises throughout the country for invading the North. Also, while supplying the Chon Tu-hwan ring with new military hardware, the U.S. imperialists are encouraging it to provoke a war of northward invasion.

Because of such maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a dangerous situation capable of triggering a war at any time is being created on the Korean peninsula.

While spreading the theory of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion even to invited foreigners, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to justify its maneuvers for war preparations. Its goal in so doing is to cloak its nature as a war maniac faithfully serving the U.S. imperialists in their war policy and to divert the attention of our popular masses who rose in the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle and of the international community by further straining the situation.

CHON BOOSTS 'WAR FEVER' WHILE INSPECTING FRONTS

SK050754 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will speak about traitor Chon Tu-hwan's boosting of war fever on the central-western and eastern fronts.

On 3 June, for as long as 8 hours, traitor Chon Tu-hwan boosted war fever while darting around the central-western and eastern fronts. Chon Tu-hwan again sang the tune of southward invasion at a high pitch, while raving about perfect combat readiness and the measures for smashing the enemy during the first 3 days of war. This is aimed at bringing the situation to the brink of war by intensifying the North-South confrontation and aggravating tension. At the same time, it is a belligerent antinational act aimed at plunging our nation into the catastrophe of war by implementing the U.S. imperialists' plan for a war of northward invasion. The gibberish that traitor Chon Tu-hwan uttered again on the bogus threat of southward invasion is something like a thief crying, stop thief.

As for the Korean war, it was a war of northward invasion which the U.S. imperialist aggressors launched after meticulous preparations and by abetting the Syngman Rhee puppet clique. This is fully proven by the following facts: The U.S. imperialist aggressors, just before they launched the Korean war, evacuated American families from Korea by using a vessel of the Netherlands so inspection found. On 18 May, a Sunday, Dulles inspected the fronts, and then gave the Syngman Rhee puppet clique a directive for a war of northward invasion. Dulles said: With counterpropaganda that the North has started to invade the South, launch an attack against the North. Just hold out for 2 weeks; then, by appealing to the United Nations, we will make it send forces in its name. Despite all these facts, traitor Chon Tu-hwan raves as if the Korean war were launched by the North and babbles about the bogus threat of southward invasion. This is to conceal the preparation schemes for a war of northward invasion and is an intolerable act aimed at launching another Korean war on this soil.

The so-called threat of southward invasion, which traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbles about every time he opens his mouth, is also a stereotyped sophism which is used whenever a political crisis is confronted. The Chon Tu-hwan ring babbles about southward invasion through the exploitation of thick foliage, surprise attack in the fall, and a southward invasion during the winter season. It always raves about southward invasion when a new season begins. Our masses, however, have never seen any southward invasion.

The North has proclaimed more than once or twice that it has no desire to invade the South. The proposal which the North has put forth for the peaceful settlement of the question of the Korean peninsula fully shows that the North is not seeking to invade the South. Indeed, the North's proposal for tripartite talks to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, discuss the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, and adopt a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South is a patriotic and peace-loving proposal to settle the question of the Korean peninsula peacefully.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are the ones aggravating the tensions on this soil and creating the danger of war. What always exists on this soil today is not the threat of southward invasion but the threat of northward invasion. In this year alone, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, have brought in numerous new types of military equipment and have constantly staged the ROK-U.S. joint military exercise, the largest of its kind in history, and all kinds of other war exercise rackets, aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula. Just in recent days, babbling about the so-called air force commanders' meeting, major naval commanders' meeting, and so forth, the leaders of the army, air force, and naval forces of the Chon Tu-hwan ring gathered to boost war fever, while being hellbent in seeking maneuvers for a new war. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, still not satisfied with the deployment of some 1,000 nuclear weapons, are scheming to bring in neutron bombs and cruise missiles and to build a base for B-52 strategic bombers in South Chungchong Province.

Despite all these facts, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, while darting around the fronts, babbled that the likelihood of the North's provocation of a southward invasion is high and so on. This is indeed gibberish similar to a thief crying, "stop thief."

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan gibbers about perfect combat readiness and annihilation during the first 3 days of war and the outrageous war preparations to find a way out of the isolation at home and abroad and the political crisis in launching a war of northward invasion, to perpetuate the division of the country by boosting the sense of North-South confrontations, and to realize the wicked ambition for long-term office in the bosom of the U.S. masters.

His gibberish also seeks to frustrate the growing anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle of the youths, students, and people of all walks of life by diverting the attention of the people elsewhere. These are all foolish, however, and are nothing more than a fit by one facing death.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must halt the new war provocation maneuvers and step down from power at once in accordance with the unanimous demand of the masses at home and abroad.

SOUTH CAMPUS GROUP AUTHORS ARTICLE TO PROFESSORS

SK020427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA) -- The Federation for the Promotion of Campus Democracy in South Korea on May 1 published an article to the professors, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

The federation notes that public opinion regards the "campus autonomy" advertised by the fascist clique as a step taken at the request of the United States dismayed at the anti-U.S., anti-"government" sentiments growing among the students and as a ruse to replace the student-"government" relations with students-campus authorities relations.

Pointing out that the fascist clique was trying to turn the anti-"government" resistance of students into their fight with professors, the federations says: The democratisation of society cannot come true of its own accord but can be achieved only through a struggle. This is the experience gained by the people and our lesson.

Without parallel is the present military dictatorship, a murderous "regime" and fascist "regime" which was born of and is maintained by massacre and violence.

Pointing out that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime" is still keeping a great many conscientious prisoners, political prisoners and students in cold cells and subjecting them to all mental and physical sufferings and that it is selling even people's right to existence by deepening dependence on the United States and Japan, the federation says: Under such situation, it is only too natural that the students turn out, kicking open the doors of the lecture rooms, and fight undauntedly, crying for freedom.

Clear is the goal and direction of overthrowing the fascist dictatorship and achieving democracy and unshakable is its conviction of certain victory, declares the federation. And it calls upon the South Korean professors to join in this struggle.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN SEOUL WAGE STRUGGLE

SK020916 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA) -- Students of Chungang University in Seoul held a demonstration in demand of campus democracy on the afternoon of June 1, according to a radio report from South Korea.

Over 250 students of the university started the demonstration rejecting the sports meets opened by the "Student Homeland Defence Corps", a "government"-subsidized student organisation.

They tried to take to the street, hurling rocks at the puppet police who had been waiting in front of the university gate to check and suppress their demonstration.

Students pulled down the wall of the university as it was obstructive to their demonstration.

According to CHOSON ILBO May 30, students of the University of Foreign Studies, Koryo and Kyonghui Universities and Seoul City College in Seoul held on the afternoon of May 29 a "memorial service for the victims of the Kwangju massacre" in the Campus of the University of Foreign Studies and staged an anti-"government" demonstration. They shouted in high spirits slogans exposing the Kwangju massacre by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and demanding the democratisation of the campus and society and marched out of the campus breaking through the suppressive cordon of the puppet police.

According to TONGA ILBO May 30, representatives of students of Seoul, Koryo, Yonsei, Songgyungwan and Ehwa Women's Universities on May 25 went to the puppet police headquarters and waged a protest struggle against the suppression of the campus by the military fascist clique.

CPSU PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

SK042231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- A party workers delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by V.A. Durasov, vice-director of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Pyongyang on June 4 by air. The delegation was met at the airport by Kim Chin-ok, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. The WPK Central Committee hosted a reception for the delegation in the evening.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY FROM CSSR'S HUSAK

SK050346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia. The reply message dated May 29 reads:

I extend thanks to you for your sincere greetings and wishes offered to me on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. We are pleased with your high appraisal of the successes achieved by the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

I take this opportunity to wish you and the Workers' Party of Korea and the fraternal Korean people new great success in the efforts for socialist construction in your country and the peaceful reunification of Korea enjoying the full support of Czechoslovakia and her people.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

SK050607 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] A Chinese Foreign Ministry friendship observation group, headed by Vice Minister Han Xu, arrived in Pyongyang on 1 June by plane. The group was met at the airport by Kim Chae-suk, vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to our country. The Foreign Ministry arranged a banquet for the Chinese group that evening.

ADHERENCE TO AVIATION AGREEMENT WITH U.S. URGED

SK040058 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 3 Jun 84 p 2

[Editorial: "ROK-U.S. Aviation Agreement in Dispute: The Perception 'Promise Is Duly Abided By' Should Be Adhered to"]

[Text] The ROK-U.S. aviation agreement, signed on 11 April 1980 after difficult negotiations involving more than one critical moment, is now in dispute again.

According to the foreign press, the head of a U.S. civil aviation administration organization, testifying at the U.S. House of Representatives on 30 May, said that the agreement in question should be revised because the ROK did not abide by the provisions of the agreement. To this, the ROK Government authorities retorted that it was the U.S. side, not the ROK side, that did not abide by the agreement.

We are very worried over a development in which the authorities of friendly countries have to refute each other when there should be only one truth. Summing up the essence of the problem, the United States claims that the ROK did not abide by the clauses of the 1980 agreement providing for the construction of facilities for the cargo of U.S. planes at Kimp'o Airport by March 1981. The ROK, on the other hand, claims that, although it has taken the necessary steps for the Flying Tigers aviation company (FTL), which was supposed to build the said facilities, the company has delayed construction up to now, demanding "more advantageous conditions."

Thus, both sides admit the fact that the cargo facilities have not been provided. We, however, are not in a position to know whether the United States is blaming the ROK for the failure to provide the facilities, or whether it wants to revise the agreement, regardless of who is responsible for the failure, by admitting the facts as they are. Meanwhile, it has been revealed that the "more advantageous conditions" put forward by the FTL, which are causing the delay in the construction of the cargo facilities, are: extending the right to use the site provided by the ROK to 30 years, and making the site available for mortgage as security for loans. The authorities clarified that these demands are out of the question in view of local law.

According to the major contents of the 1980 agreement, the United States retains the right to build cargo facilities at Kimp'o Airport and the right to fly from there to the Chinese mainland, and the ROK, in return, retains the right to fly to three U.S. regions and the right to fly to Europe from there upon completion of the cargo facilities.

The agreement, which is very important for both countries, has remained inoperative for more than 3 years. We must emphasize that the governments of both countries are responsible for abiding faithfully by the provisions agreed upon.

In view of the above, the way to activate the 1980 agreement is for the U.S. firm to withdraw the unreasonable demands and begin to build the cargo facilities immediately. In this connection, we feel it desirable that the U.S. Government make it a point of honor and dignity, as a "big country," to take steps to make the firm in question undertake the work soon as stipulated in the agreement. Also, our government authorities should strongly urge the U.S. Government to make such an effort. This issue was a major agenda item in the aviation talks between the two countries held in Seoul last month, but it was not settled. An amicable settlement ought to be reached in the forthcoming aviation talks scheduled for 20-22 June in the U.S. capital, on the basis of the self-evident perception that a promise between countries should be kept.

CHON ADDRESSES UNIFICATION POLICY, QUESTIONS

Urges Self-Reliance

SK011309 Seoul YONHAP in English 1259 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 1 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Friday said he is sure that the Korean people have a strong sense of self-identity and the capacity to solve their own problems. "The more the situation surrounding the Korean peninsula is complicated, the more we have to strengthen our sense of self-identity and our capacity for self reliance," Chon emphasized.

Chon made these and other remarks at a dinner he hosted at the presidential residence Chongwadae for a group of 445 members of the Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification.

The initial step toward solving the Korean question is to establish dialogue between Seoul and Pyongyang because "we are the two parties directly concerned under any circumstances, although the question of the Korean peninsula is the concern of people around the world," Chon said.

North Korea, instead of admitting or apologizing for the Rangoon bombing atrocity of October last year, is frantic with schemes to beef up its military power and carry out its policy of division and violence.

"Under the circumstances, we must cherish our desire for peace, foster our national self-reliance and achieve peace and unification, while positively coping with changing international situations," Chon emphasized. The unification task should be translated into the everyday lives of the people as a stronger spiritual armament in preparation for any political ideological warfare against the North Korean Communists, Chon said.

Humanitarianism Sought

SK050338 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP) -- The nation's Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Policy Tuesday held its first regional meetings at home and abroad on the third anniversary of its inception.

In a message delivered to participants in the meetings, President Chon Tu-hwan said the quest for scattered family members to find their relatives and their reunion is an inalienable right that nothing on earth should hinder. Expressing his hope that the North Korean regime will live up to humanitarianism, Chon called upon China, the Soviet Union and other nations that have no diplomatic ties with South Korea but are homes to Koreans to cooperate in allowing them to meet their dispersed family members freely.

The president heads the council, established in accordance with the new Constitution promulgated late in 1980 to advise the president of the formulation of a peaceful unification policy. Some 10,000 council members attended the day's meetings held in Seoul and 12 major provincial cities throughout the country as well as in 13 foreign cities including Washington, New York, Tokyo and Bonn.

Commenting on the virtually ruptured South-North sports talks, Chon renewed his government's standing call for the North to show sincerity in forming a single squad to represent the Korean peninsula in international sports events, including the Olympics and Asian Games.

"South and North Korea can exhibit their reconciliation and brotherliness to the world by sending a single North-South sports delegation to the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics, both to be staged in Seoul, as well as to the upcoming Los Angeles Games," he said.

He denounced North Korea for failing to show any interest in forming a united sports team and for trying to read the mind of its ally, an apparent reference to the Soviet Union, in connection with participating in the Los Angeles Olympics.

Calling upon the communist North to restore its identity, the president said the unification of the divided Korean peninsula can be achieved only by the Korean people's own ability. He also said the process of the unification should begin and end with peace.

After the president's message, the participants heard a report from the government on the nation's unification efforts, the situation on and around the peninsula and recent movements in North Korea. The participants also adopted a four-point resolution that called for North Korea's sincere attitude in inter-Korean talks and reaffirmed the principle that unification should be sought after in a spirit of peace.

MEETING HELD ON STATUS OF JAPAN-RESIDENT KOREANS

SK020256 Seoul YONHAP in English 0247 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 (YONHAP) -- Japan failed to agree to any concrete measure to improve the legal status of Korean residents in a meeting here of working-level officials with South Korea Friday.

During the meeting, the nine-member South Korean delegation demanded that Japan abolish laws mandating that the Koreans living in Japan should be fingerprinted every five years and carry their alien registration cards at all times.

The Korean delegation led by Kim Chae-chun, director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau at the Foreign Ministry, also requested Japan expand job opportunities for the 680,000 Koreans, most of whom are descendants of those forcibly taken to Japan during World War II. In addition, the Korean delegation asked Japan to grant legal residence to an estimated 50,000 to 100,000 Koreans who have stayed illegally in Japan for more than five years.

The Korean delegation further requested Japan to extend its national pension benefit equally to Korean residents aged 35 or above. The Korean representatives also asked the Japanese to cooperate in efforts to help Koreans living on the Soviet-held Sakhalin Islands to return home.

The eight-member Japanese delegation led by Hiroshi Hashimoto, Kim's counterpart at the Japanese Foreign Ministry, however, gave no concrete offers to improve the legal status of Korean residents. The Japanese delegation said Japan is trying to extend its national pension benefit to the Koreans aged 35 or above, and is seeking reasonable administrative measures concerning the issue of alien registration cards.

After the meeting, Kim said South Korea will continue to hold the meeting to request persistently the improvement of Korean residents' legal status. The one-day meeting was the third such meeting between the two countries.

SPK CLAIMS THAI BORDER INTRUSIONS, SHELLING

BK041520 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1124 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 4 -- Thai aircraft -- L-19's, A-37U and HU-1F [as received] -- made 23 overflights in Kampuchea from May 25-31; spying on the areas of Soda Phnum Malai, northern and northwestern Koh Kong, and north of Hills 547 and 581 (Preah Vihear Province). Alone, 12 such flights were registered over Hills 547 and 581, five kilometres inside Kampuchea. On the sea, 288 intrusions by Thai vessels were registered around the Islands of Koh Kong, Koh Tang and Koh Lovai, five to 26 miles from the shore. In the same period attacks were conducted 159 times on areas north of Hills 547 and 581 on Srange, Mak Hoeun, Bua, Toek Sap, Komrieng, Kompong Ley, and western and south-western Ta Sanh (Battambang), Smatdeng (Pursat), and an area northwest of Hill 137 (Koh Kong). More serious was that mortar shells containing noxious chemicals were fired by Thai forces on the area of Hill 954 (Pursat), affecting many civilians. Reactionary Khmer Troops also made many intrusions but were timely intercepted by Kampuchean border guards. One hundred and eighty-one of the intruders were put out of action, and 53 guns, 158 land mines and a quantity of military equipment were seized.

KAMPUCHEA CITED ON CHINESE WAR ESCALATION

BK041504 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1130 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 4 -- The escalated Chinese aggression against Vietnam runs counter to the interests of the Chinese people and jeopardizes peace and stability in Southeast Asia, says the weekly KAMPUCHEA in its current issue. In a commentary entitled "The New Criminal Chinese Escalations Must Be Defeated," the paper notes that the intensification of Chinese aggressive acts against Vietnam coincides with the defeats of the Polpotists in Kampuchea, with Ronald Reagan's visit to China, and with the call of Thai Supreme Commander Athit Kamlang-ek in Beijing. "China's war-mongering policy toward Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos is aimed at blocking the trend for dialogue between the Indochinese and the ASEAN groups," the paper remarks. "The Kampuchean people are highly indignant at the Beijing ruling circles. We fully support any measures the Vietnamese people may see fit to counter the aggressive criminal acts of the Beijing ruling circles in defense of Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity," the paper stresses. "The Kampuchean people reaffirm their unshakable solidarity with the Army and people of Vietnam, and are determined to struggle side by side with Vietnam to foil all perfidious moves and schemes of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists to preserve peace in Indochina and the whole of Southeast Asia," the paper declares. "The Kampuchean people firmly believe that the traditional spirit of 'fighting and winning' of the heroic Vietnamese people will prevail," the paper asserts in conclusion.

KAMPUCHEA SCORES EFFORTS TO REINFORCE CGDK

BK010927 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 May 84

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "Vain Attempt"]

[Text] The situation in Southeast Asia still remains tense. The Chinese hegemonist-expansionists have instigated their lackeys in this region to cause fierce confrontation between the ASEAN countries and the three Indochinese countries in order to fulfill their dark design.

China, Thailand, and Japan have continued to support and assist the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries in opposing the Kampuchean people.

Recently, the KPRAF and the Vietnamese Army volunteers performed outstanding feats by duly punishing the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries and smashing many of their bases, thus causing them more losses. The Chinese and Thai reactionaries, supporters of the Pol Pot remnants, feel very bitter about this. In such a situation, the ASEAN foreign ministers met immediately in Jakarta in an attempt to boost the Khmer reactionaries' low morale and shattered will to fight and to encourage them to carry on their sabotage activities against the Kampuchean people's peaceful life under the revolutionary state. Moreover, in the statement issued at the end of their meeting on 8 May 1984, the ASEAN foreign ministers grossly slandered the KPRAF and the Vietnamese Army volunteers, accusing them of attacking refugee camps and violating Thailand's territorial integrity. Some ASEAN leaders have obstinately followed in China's footsteps in attempts to cause confrontation with the three Indochinese countries. The Thai power holders have further allowed the Pol Pot remnants to use Thai-Kampuchean border areas as sanctuaries and the Thai Armed Forces have continued to invade Kampuchean territory and joined with the Pol Pot remnants in fighting against the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and sabotaging the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, who are struggling to defend their national sovereignty and territorial integrity. The so-called refugee camps on Thai soil are just sanctuaries for the Pol Pot army remnants and other Khmer reactionaries.

Meanwhile, those Kampuchean civilians who were forced to follow the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries are just hostages and shields to deflect bullets for the reactionaries when they are pursued and attacked by the Revolutionary Armed Forces. Worse still, the Thai authorities and the Khmer reactionaries have used these refugees as a pretext to gain international aid for serving their hostile policy against the Kampuchean revolution. Without Thailand as their sanctuary, the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries, who are puppets of China and the United States, would not have been able to survive until today. The above-mentioned situation indicates that the powerholders in a number of the ASEAN countries have blindly followed in Beijing reactionaries' footsteps. They have plunged themselves more deeply into a dangerous road of opposing the three Indochinese countries.

Despite such perfidious maneuvers and sabotage activities of the enemy, the Kampuchean revolution has continuously scored victories and defeated the sabotage schemes of the reactionaries. This includes the Maoist guerrilla activities being carried out by the Pol Pot remnants. The situation in Kampuchea is absolutely irreversible. The SRV and the LPDR have continued to advance firmly. The situation in the Indochinese peninsula has created more favorable conditions for revolution and peace in this region. The Kampuchean people always want peace and friendship with the neighboring countries and other countries in Southeast Asia. We always respect Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. However, we resolutely oppose Thailand's hostile policy against our country.

We pledge to defeat all aggressive acts and fight resolutely to defend the independence and freedom of our fatherland. We firmly warn against all attempts to support and assist, politically and militarily, the so-called CGDK in order to revive the genocidal regime in Kampuchea. The experience in resolutely retaliating against the enemy gained by our Kampuchean people and Army is still fresh to them. We would like to emphasize that the efforts aimed at vitalizing and reinforcing the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries made by powerholders in a number of ASEAN countries are useless.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 28 MAY-3 JUNE

BK040705 [Editorial report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok Bureau have carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 28 May-3 June:

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 28 May reports that peasants in the province have plowed over 12,000 hectares of land, sown more than 20 hectares and broadcast about 1,000 hectares of floating rice. At 1300 GMT on 1 June the radio says that by mid-May, the peasants had reaped over 27,000 hectares of dry season rice including over 1,500 hectares of IR-36 rice. This is 91 percent of the plan. The radio at 0430 GMT on 31 May notes that by mid-May, peasants in Treang District, had sold over 1,200 metric tons of paddy to the state, over 300 metric tons above the plan. The radio at 0430 GMT on 1 June reports that by May, peasants in Prey Kabbas District had harvested over 400 hectares of dry season rice with an average yield of 1.5 metric tons per hectare. They also tilled 400 hectares of land for growing broadcast rice.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 30 May reports that 3,400 hectares of rice have been transplanted in the province. By mid-May, nearly 2,000 hectares of dry season rice had been harvested with an average yield of 2.5 metric tons per hectare, over 2,200 hectares of land had been tilled with tractors, and over 1,000 hectares of floating rice and highland rice sown. The radio at 1300 GMT on 28 May reports that from mid-March to the beginning of May, peasants in Rolea P'ier District tilled over 700 hectares of land for growing floating rice and broadcast nearly 500 hectares of rice. Tractor operators of the agriculture service have tilled over 700 hectares of land in this district.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 28 May reports that by 23 May, peasants in Kampot District had tilled 100 hectares of land, sowed 75 hectares of 3-month rice, transplanted 45 hectares of rice, and planted many hundreds of hectares of subsidiary food crops and vegetables.

Prey Veng Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 29 May reports that peasants in Prey Veng District plan to grow rainy season rice on 29,000 hectares of land this year. They have reclaimed 1,000 hectares of land so far.

Kompong Thom Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 29 May reports that by mid-May peasants in Kompong Thom province retilled over 1,400 hectares of land and broadcast over 1,300 hectares of rice. The plan for floating rice broadcasting is 32,000 hectares. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0437 GMT on 2 June reports that by mid-May, peasants in the province had harvested over 1,100 hectares of dry season rice or 70 percent of the planted area, with an average yield of 2.5 metric tons per hectare. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 30 May reports that by mid-May, peasants in Kompong Svay District had tilled over 200 hectares of land and sowed 200 hectares of rice. The radio at 1300 GMT on 2 June notes that peasants in Kompong Svay District plan to grow 33,000 hectares of rainy season rice.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 30 May reports that by mid-May, peasants in Kompong Siem District had sown 60 hectares of rice and planted thousands of hectares of white and red corn, sesame, and vegetables.

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 31 May presented a statement by (Li Narin), chief of Battambang Province's agriculture service, on agricultural production in the province. By the 1st quarter of 1984, 200 hectares of dry season rice and over 300 hectares of subsidiary crops were planted. In the same period, over 20,000 head of cattle were vaccinated against various diseases. From the beginning of the season to the end of 1st quarter of this year, 1,700 metric tons of fish were caught.

Kompong Som municipality: The radio at 1300 GMT on 1 June reports that in this year's rainy season, Kompong Som plans to grow 14,600 hectares of rainy season rice, reclaim 2,600 hectares of land, and grow hundreds of hectares of other crops.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 3 June reports that peasants in the province had sold nearly 5,000 metric tons of surplus paddy to the state by the end of May. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1057 GMT on 2 June reports that solidarity production groups in the province tilled 4,000 hectares of land by mid-May for the monsoon rice crop. The plan for the whole season includes 10,000 hectares of floating rice, 27,500 hectares of long-term rice, and 15,000 hectares of 5-month rice. Since the beginning of May, peasants in this province have also grown 3,690 hectares of maize and 174 hectares of industrial crops.

COALITION GROUPS HOLD COORDINATION MEETING

BK040144 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Jun 84 p 6

[Text] The coordination committee of the two noncommunist armed forces in the tri-partite anti-Vietnamese Khmer government held its first meeting Saturday since it was officially formed last month, and completed the appointments of its representatives for its three working offices in charge of planning, logistics and operations, informed Khmer sources said yesterday.

The sources said the meeting took place inside the Kampuchean border under the presidency of the chairman of the committee, officially called the Permanent Military Coordinating Committee (Permico), Gen Sak Sutsakhan and with the presence of Permico Vice-Chairman Gen Teap Ben, according to a joint statement released after the meeting.

Gen Sak is chief of the general staff of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) Armed Forces while Gen Teap Ben is chief-of-staff of the Nationalist Sihanoukians Army (ANS).

Informed Khmer sources said that Permico agreed upon the list of officials for the three offices formed last month under the coordinating committee. The appointments are:

For the planning office, Dr Abdul Gaffar-Peangmeth (KPNLF) and Lah Tol (ANS) will be standing members. Alternative members are Col Keth Reth (KPNLF) and Col Tuen Chay (ANS).

For the operations office, Col Keth Reth (KPNLF) and Col King Men (ANS) will be standing members, while the alternative members are Col Eachuor Kim Meng (KPNLF) and Col Pol Soth (ANS). Col Pol Soth is still in France.

For the logistics office, Chak Bory (KPNLF) and Col Nong Hean (ANS) are standing members while Penn Thula (KPNLF) and Maj Gea Chamrath (ANS) are alternative delegates.

SIHANOUK STILL FAVORS NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT

OW020634 Tokyo KYODO in English 0544 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Kampuchea's anti-Vietnamese coalition government, stressed Saturday his regime still favors a negotiated settlement over military conflict. Sihanouk admitted the Vietnamese "prefer to fight so we are prepared to fight to the last."

Additionally, the Kampuchean resistance leader disclosed during a news conference that China has given his three-party coalition an assurance China "will never allow Vietnam to swallow up Kampuchea."

The prince commented at length on his three-year coalition and the military situation in the fighting against the Vietnamese and the Hanoi-backed government of Heng Samrin. "Our most important goal at present is to work toward a peaceful solution to and a negotiated settlement of the Kampuchean problem," Sihanouk told reporters at the Japan National Press Club.

In his talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other Japanese leaders Thursday and Friday and Saturday's news conference, he suggested an international conference on the Kampuchean future be held with all parties concerned, including Vietnam and the Soviet Union, present.

"The Vietnamese made many, many big mistakes" during their five-year occupation, the 61-year-old prince charged. He asserted that 500,000 Vietnamese civilians had settled in Kampuchea, in addition to 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers. Because of Vietnam's refusal to negotiate the issue, Sihanouk argued, "we are waging the war in order to have a chance to get a fair and equitable solution."

He came to Tokyo as a government guest to seek Japan's continued support for his coalition, which he stressed had overcome differences among the three factions led by the prince himself, Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge.

A reconciliation between the coalition and the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin regime is not feasible at present, Sihanouk pointed out. "It's not realistic," he commented on the reconciliation possibility. "The (Kampuchean) soil will be hotter and hotter for the Vietnamese," he warned.

VONADK NOTES SIHANOUK LETTER TO KHIEU SAMPHAN

BK010731 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] On 30 May, Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, received a message from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea. The message says:

To His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea,

Phum Thmei, Kampuchea, liberated zone,

I thank you very much for your important report dated 23 May. Would Your Excellency, as well as distinguished leaders of the party of Democratic Kampuchea and the heroic National Army of Democratic Kampuchea accept my warm congratulations for new victories over the Vietnamese colonialists and aggressors, and my warm wishes for greater victories that will pave the way for the complete liberation of our fatherland.

Highest considerations,

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

Beijing, 27 May 1984

VONADK CLAIMS 5,298 SRV CASUALTIES DURING MAY

BK050226 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Here is a report on the casualties suffered by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors during May on all battlefields:

1. Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield: 615 Vietnamese enemy soldiers killed and 597 wounded. Total: 1,212 casualties.
2. Leach battlefield: 149 killed and 182 wounded. Total: 331 casualties.
3. Samlot battlefield: 197 killed and 233 wounded. Total: 430 casualties.
4. Pailin-Route 10 battlefield: 209 killed and 316 wounded. Total: 525 casualties.
5. Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield: 228 killed and 247 wounded. Total: 475 casualties.
6. Sisophon-north of Route 5 battlefield: 173 killed and 223 wounded. Total: 396 casualties.
7. Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield: 166 killed and 153 wounded. Total: 319 casualties.
8. Chhep-Preah Vihear battlefield: 171 killed and 205 wounded. Total: 376 casualties.
9. Kompong Thom-Kompong Cham battlefield: 206 killed and 250 wounded. Total: 456 casualties.
10. Moun-g-Pursat battlefield: 196 killed and 283 wounded. Total: 479 casualties.
11. Western Region battlefield: 34 killed and 19 wounded. Total: 53 casualties.
12. Southwest Region battlefield: 56 killed and 70 wounded. Total: 126 casualties.
13. Northeast-Eastern Region battlefield: 77 killed and 43 wounded. Total: 120 casualties.

In sum, we killed 2,477 enemy soldiers and wounded 2,821 others for a total of 5,298 casualties.

VODK REPORTS ACTIVITIES OF LAO GUERRILLAS

BK040224 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Here is a combat report from Laos: On 19 May, the Vietnamese enemy soldiers stepped on landmines planted by the Lao National Liberation Front [LNLF] guerrillas near (Pev) hamlet, suffering two killed and six wounded. On 23 May, the LNLF guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy soldiers at (Sralao Kraom) hamlet, killing two, wounding one, and seizing five AK's. On 24 May, the LNLF guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy soldiers at (Moung Mun) hamlet, at (Soukkouma) position, and at (Ho Nhang), killing 5 and wounding 11. In sum, the LNLF guerrillas killed or wounded 27 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and seized a quantity of weapons.

VODK REPORTS ON VISITS BY XINHUA DELEGATION

BK021114 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] A delegation from the Chinese XINHUA news agency visited Democratic Kampuchea on two occasions. The first visit was from 30 April to 5 May and the second was from 17 to 30 May. The delegation was led by Yang Mu, representative of XINHUA news agency in Bangkok, and included two other members who came from Beijing. They were Mrs (Chai Siv Li), an interpreter, and (Wu Xehuy), photographer.

Upon arrival in Democratic Kampuchea, the Chinese delegation was cordially and warmly welcomed by cadres of the responsible ministry of our Democratic Kampuchea. During their first visit, the Chinese friends met and interviewed Democratic Kampuchean leaders and cadres at a Democratic Kampuchean office. The interviews and talks were all held in a friendly, cordial, and warm atmosphere. During its second visit, the delegation visited schools, Phum Thmei, a hospital, a monastery, and villages. They also visited the Sisophon-south of Route 5 and Malai-Mak Hoeun battlefields. The Chinese friends met and held talks with commanders of the two battlefields: Ni Kan, political commissar of Division 320, and So Hong, political commissar of Division 450. They also talked with our combatants and took photographs of tanks destroyed by our National Army and corpses of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors killed by our combatants on the battlefield.

Prince Norodom Narindrapong also visited the Malai-Mak Hoeun battlefield. Furthermore, the friendly guests attended an artistic show, a traditional Khmer wedding ceremony, and interviewed the new couple.

On the evening of 26 May, His Excellency Ieng Sary, minister in charge of the Coordinating Committee for Economy and Finance of Democratic Kampuchea, organized a banquet in honor of the friendly XINHUA delegation. Prince Norodom Narindrapong; His Excellency Thiounn Thioeunn, minister in charge of the Coordinating Committee for Public Health and Social Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea; his wife Mrs Ieng Thirith, general secretary of the Foreign Ministry; and cadres of the responsible ministry were also present at the banquet.

During their stay in Democratic Kampuchea, the Chinese friends interviewed Prince Norodom Narindrapong, cadres, combatants, as well as our Kampuchean people. The Chinese friends had the impression that the Vietnamese enemy has been seriously bogged down and defeated on the Kampuchean battlefield. What we have seen with our own eyes on the South Sisophon and Malai-Mak Hoeun battlefields clearly shows this defeat. Concerning the living conditions and victory of the Kampuchean people, the Chinese friends had the following impressions: The people's living conditions have developed considerably from 1980 to the present. The Kampuchean people will definitely defeat the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in the end.

After successfully concluding its visit to our Democratic Kampuchea, the XINHUA delegation safely returned home on the morning of 30 May.

7 THAI FISHERMEN KILLED BY 'VIETNAMESE SAILORS'

BK050148 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Seven Thai fishermen were killed and three fishing trawlers with 70 crewmen captured by Vietnamese sailors in separate incidents. The dead fishermen were members of the Duang Phisit trawler which was attacked by an armed Vietnamese fishing boat last Thursday, police and fishery sources said. Only one crew member, Uthai Plotkhum, survived the attack. The boat, damaged by machinegun fire, was looted by the Vietnamese. It was later towed to Songkhla Province.

In a separate incident yesterday morning 10 fishing trawlers were attacked in Vietnamese waters between O-B [as published] and Panjang islands. Three trawlers with 70 crewmen were captured by the Vietnamese after a brief chase.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISMISSES NGUYEN CO THACH REMARK

BK040951 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 4 Jun 84 pp 1, 32

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila today dismissed as a "trial balloon" a recent statement by his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach that ASEAN was now ready to begin peace talks on Kampuchea. Speaking to reporters on returning from a visit to Egypt and Kenya, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said he was surprised by Mr Thach's statement since any such talks would require prior consultations between the six ASEAN states and there had so far been no such discussion.

ACM Sitthi was commenting on an interview on Australian Television in which Mr Thach was quoted as saying that Hanoi believed there was a mood among ASEAN states to begin talks to settle the Kampuchean conflict. The foreign minister said he did not know if Mr Thach had been in touch with any member state but he believed that the statement might have been a "trial balloon" timed to coincide with Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden's stopover in Bangkok. ACM Sitthi is scheduled to hold talks with Mr Hayden at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

JAPAN EXTENDS YEN LOAN; ABE TO VISIT IN JULY

BK020202 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Japan last week offered -- and Thailand yesterday officially accepted -- the 11th Yen Loan amounting to 69,638 million yen (about 6,963.8 million baht) to support nine projects for the 1983 fiscal year, delayed by procedural regulations. Informed sources told THE NATION that following months of negotiations between senior officials of both countries, the Japanese Embassy's charge d'affaires, Mr Taizo Watanabe, last Monday (May 28) met Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun to make the pledge of the 11th Yen Loan amounting to 6,963.8 million baht for nine projects, compared to the 10th Yen Loan which stood at 6,736 million baht for the previous year.

Finance Minister Sommai yesterday sent a note of acceptance to the Japanese Embassy confirming that the exchange of notes, the next step in the process, could be held now that Japan's offer had been accepted by the Thai Government. No date has been set for the exchange of notes, expected to take place in the middle of July.

At the same time, THE NATION learned that Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe plans to visit Thailand during July 14-16 after he holds the annual dialogue with the ASEAN foreign ministers in Jakarta. But the Japanese Embassy here has yet to confirm the visit, explaining that while preparations might be in process, the minister has yet to officially obtain permission to travel abroad by Parliament which is now in session.

Sources said that Minister Abe, if his visit to Thailand should materialize, is expected to sign the exchange of notes for the 11th yen loan with Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakum at that time. But Japanese diplomats yesterday said they could not confirm or deny the report.

The sources said that the 11th yen loan was supposed to be for the 1983 fiscal year under the Japanese system which would have covered April, 1983 until March, this year. "But we would make it retroactive to offset the delay caused by procedural issues," the sources said. Sources pointed out that Japan's 11th yen loan to Thailand amounting to 6,963 million baht is slightly higher than Japan's similar offer to China this year, which is in the range of 6,900 million baht. Indonesia's yen loan this year is slightly lower -- in the tune of 6,750 million baht. This indicates, the sources said, that Thailand is the biggest recipient of yen loan in the region.

Interest rate for the yen loan this year has gone up from 3 percent to 3.5 percent to cover the deficit in yen loan funds, the sources said. But repayment period and other terms remain unchanged -- 30 years repayment with 10-year grace period. The single biggest item in the 11th yen loan is for the National Fertilizer Complex at 20,206 million yen or about 2,020.6 million baht while the second largest item is the Bangkok water supplyment improvement plan at 10,710 million yen or 1,071 million baht. This is a massive plan at Bang Khen in cooperation with the Asian Development Bank.

The new yen loan will offer a total of 9,927 million yen or about 992.7 million baht for the Eastern Seaboard Development projects including 144 million yen for the engineering service, 4,172 million yen for the construction of Laem Chabang port and 5,611 million yen for the Map Ta Put port. Other items in the yen loan include 8,440 million yen for the Provincial Electricity Authority's power system reinforcement programme, 6,900 million yen for small-scale irrigation; 6,401 million yen for the State Railways of Thailand's train despatch telephone project; 3,090 million yen for rural public long district telephone schemes; 2,300 million yen for Mae Kuang irrigated agricultural development plan in Chiang Mai and 1,664 million yen for basic education and computer training centre of the Education Ministry.

A statement from the Japanese Embassy here yesterday said the loan conditions are "very soft" and procurement under the fund is generally "untied" except for the consulting services which would be procured from Thailand, other developing countries and Japan. The statement said that the grant element of the 11th yen loan will be more than 50 percent.

ADMIRAL PRAHAAT TO OBSERVE PRC WEAPONS SYSTEMS

BK030042 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Praphat Chanthawirat will leave on June 5 for a one-week visit of China as guest of the Chinese Navy. Adm Praphat told THE NATION that during his visit he will observe the weapon systems used by the Chinese Navy and some naval installations. He said he is making the trip in return to a visit here recently by the Chinese Navy commander. He will be accompanied by a delegation of about 10 naval officers.

He said the Chinese weapon systems were mostly based on those of the Soviet Union but they have been locally developed. "I was in China three years ago with former Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Samut Sahanawin and found the Chinese arms to be quite modern," he said. Adm Praphat, who is due to retire in October this year, visited New Zealand and Australia in March this year.

SITTHI ON AFRICAN TOUR, CANCELED TANZANIA VISIT

BK041515 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told newsmen at Bangkok airport this morning after returning from his visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt and Kenya that his trip was unexpectedly successful. He said he was the first Thai foreign minister ever to visit the two countries. The two countries support the effort made by Thailand and ASEAN to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. Meanwhile, the Arab Republic will also support Thailand's application for a seat in the UN Security Council, and Kenya has agreed to give its cordial consideration to the matter. He disclosed that he invited the president and foreign minister of the Arab Republic and Kenya's foreign minister to visit Thailand.

The Thai foreign minister said that during his visit to the Arab Republic, he paid a courtesy call on the president and foreign minister during which they exchanged views on the situation in various parts of the world, particularly developments in the Middle East such as the Lebanese conflict, Iraq-Iran war, as well as problems in Africa and Kampuchea. Moreover, a trade agreement was signed between Thailand the Arab Republic. The agreement will help to further expand bilateral trade and investment between the two countries.

During his visit to Kenya, the Thai foreign minister also met and exchanged views with his Kenyan counterpart on various issues of common interest including bilateral economic, trade, and technical relations. Both sides agreed that the two countries should increase their bilateral trade.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi further revealed that the decision to cancel his visit to Tanzania was made due to the change of government and foreign minister of that country.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON APPOINTING PRESS OFFICERS

BK050139 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot yesterday claimed to remember nothing about his appointing nine military men as additional press officers. "I can't remember," he replied when asked by reporters to comment on his order on Friday appointing the nine military officers. The appointment has been seen by many as an attempt to reduce press freedom. He also advised the reporters to seek answers from "those officials who are directly responsible for this matter." When the reporters persisted, Gen Sitthi simply said: "Many heads are better than one." He did not elaborate.

The nine newly-appointed press officers reportedly have powers to decide which items of published news articles are likely to be damaging to the Armed Forces. Meanwhile, Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek said he knew nothing about the appointment. He also said that the military did not ask for it. "It was entirely the Interior Ministry's affair," said the general. But he added that the press should not be too concerned about the matter. He assured that the press would remain free to carry out its work. Gen Athit said that having six more press officers did not mean that officers screening the press would have more authority. He said the appointment would serve to improve the work of press officers.

Permanent Secretary for the Interior Phisan Mulasatsathon, meanwhile, denied that the appointment was intended to curb press freedom. He said the move was only intended "to cope with the great amount of work to be done" by press officers. Mr Phisan also said the military did not request the appointment.

5,500 PRC TROOPS 'PUT OUT OF ACTION' 2 APR-2 JUN

OW041141 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1111 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Since 2 April, China has continuously been conducting armed provocations against Vietnam, firing more than 130,000 shells of various types into the six border provinces of Vietnam. Its main targets have been a number of areas in Ha Tuyen and Lang Son Provinces. Hundreds of civilians have been killed and many state-owned production installations and properties of the state and the people have been destroyed. More serious is the fact that China has moved many units of its regular forces close to the border to conduct nibbling attacks on a number of Vietnamese heights in Ha Tuyen Province.

Turning hatred into strength, the Armed Forces and people in the northern border areas of our country have stood combat ready and have fought well, promptly countering all of the Chinese aggressor troops' criminal acts and causing heavy losses. In fact, between 2 April and 2 June, they annihilated and badly mauled a regiment and 9 battalions; put more than 5,500 enemy troops out of action; captured dozens of prisoners; and wrecked 58 artillery and mortar emplacements with 180 guns, 65 military vehicles, and 6 warehouses, as well as ammunition depots of the enemy.

HA TUYEN COURT TRIES PRC SPIES 29-30 MAY

OW050523 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] According to a VNA report, the Ha Tuyen Provincial People's Court held a preliminary open sitting 29-30 May to try a Chinese spy group, named National Task Team, captured in Phu Lung Village, Yen Minh District, Ha Tuyen Province, on 19 August 1979. The Chinese spy group consists of team leader Pan Wenxiang of Dao nationality, born in 1933 in (Jin Shang) Commune, Malipo County, China's Yunnan Province; team member Lui Rudao of San Diu nationality, born in 1927 in Phu Quy Village, Luc Ngan District, Vietnam's Ha Bac Province, but residence in Malipo County, Yunnan Province; and team member Wang Xiusheng of Hmong nationality, born in 1945 in (Ma Na) commune, Malipo County, Yunnan Province. All of them are Chinese citizens; they are members of the Communist Party of China and are Chinese public security agents.

The team's espionage record is as follows: In March 1979, Pan, Wang, and Liu were assigned by Huang Hongxing, chief of the public security service department; Deng Tingzhou, deputy secretary of the Malipo County party committee; and Commander Zhou of the Malipo County armed forces, with the task of investigating and collecting intelligence on the status of Vietnam's Armed Forces in Ha Tuyen Province's border areas; investigating and gathering information on the status of the local people's economic and political life -- particularly of ethnic minority peoples -- and on the Vietnamese Government's policy toward the Hoa people, investigating and gathering information on party and administrative organizations and mass societies and on the status of cooperatives in Dong Van District's border areas; and buying off and winning over a number of local party, administrative, and mass organization cadres so as to use them in investigation and information gathering and to gradually turn the local administrations into double-faced administrations which, when the conditions were ripe, would stage a rebellion in coordination with attacks from the outside to seize power.

Discharging the tasks entrusted to them, on 7 March 1979, Pan Wenxiang, Wang Xiusheng, and Lui Rudao went to (Pingfeng) Production Brigade in (Tongju) commune where, on Chinese soil, they established a local espionage ring.

From March to August 1979, they set up four covert espionage units consisting of (Deng Tianfa) of Dao nationality, head of (Pingfeng) Production Brigade; (Lu Jingfeng), head of (Songshan) Production Brigade; (Fang Juhong), the guide for (Songshan) Production Brigade who was also its public safety commissioner; and (Liu Qiban) member of China's (Songshan Jifu) Production Brigade. In order to investigate and collect secret information about Vietnam, Pan and his accomplices had people disguised as hunters or farmers to take advantage of family relationships with residents of border areas. On many occasions, they crossed the border into Vietnam to buy off and win over a number of people such as Trieu Tien Hoc and Vinh Minh Hung of Dao nationality in Phu Lung Village, Yen Minh District, Ha Tuyen Province. They also set up sales booths close to China's border with Vietnam to attract Vietnamese customers from across the border, milk them of information about local situations, and bribe them into serving their lackeys. On six occasions, Pan, Wang, and Liu, with the gathered information, reported to their leaders in Malipo County and received new instructions from them.

In order to implement more efficiently their projected plan, in August 1979, the Malipo leaders ordered Pan and his accomplices to infiltrate deep into Vietnamese territory for espionage activities. The spies were seized by the militia and Armed Forces of Phu Lung Village, Yen Minh District, along with the evidence and their personal belongings. During the arrest, they resisted with weapons, but failed. They then resorted to the trick of buying off and wooing our border guards and ethnic minority militia, but they again met with failure.

At the trial, Pan Wenxiang, Liu Rudao, and Wang Xiusheng pleaded guilty to their crimes.

Based on Section A, Article 5 of the decree on punishment for counterrevolutionary crimes, the Ha Tuyen Provincial People's Court sentenced Pan Wenxiang to 18 years in prison and Wang Xiusheng and Liu Rudao to 14 years in prison each. The jail terms of the accused are counted from the date of their arrest and detention, 19 August 1979. After serving out their terms, Pan, Wang, and Liu will be expelled from Vietnamese territory.

DANISH JOURNALISTS FIRED ON IN BORDER AREA

OW041742 Hanoi VNA in English 1629 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 4 -- "Vietnam welcomes us with flowers, and China, with shrap-nels", remarked Danish journalist Thomas Bo Tedersen after a thrilling visit to Vietnam's border Province of Ha Tuyen. In the afternoon of June 2, Thomas Bo Tedersen and his Danish colleague Johuny Sorensen visited places in Ha Giang provincial town and Phuong Tien and Phuong Do villages, Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province.

They saw hundreds of dwelling houses, stores, schools, hospitals and creches set ablaze or destroyed by Chinese artillery shells. Ricefields, tea hills, forests of precious wood and roads were heavily damaged. At the hydro-electric plant 304 they saw hundreds of shell craters, broken door and window panes and other evidence of destruction.

At 4:15 p.m. the same day, while the two journalists were taking notes and photos of houses-on-stilts, stores and a creche at the Cuong Thinh Co-operative, Phuong Tien village, Vi Xuyen District, about eleven kilometres from the border, Chinese troops fired almost 50 heavy artillery shells on the area.

Le Thanh La, a local security man, threw himself upon Tedersen who had just enough time to lay flat on the ground amidst the hiss and roar of shells.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON PRC 'WAR ESCALATION'

OW040931 Hanoi VNA in English 0822 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 4 -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today issues a memorandum on China's war escalation and aggravation of tension along the Vietnam-China border.

The full text of the memorandum reads:

Since early April 1984, till now, the Chinese authorities have been launching a campaign of shelling and nibbling attacks on a large scale in the northern border area of Vietnam.

This is a new step of war escalation which was planned well in advance and is being carried out by the Chinese authorities on a scale unprecedented in the armed provocations and land-grabbing attacks over the past five years, since their war of aggression against Vietnam in February, 1979, which ended in defeat. This serious act of war has flagrantly violated the territorial sovereignty of Vietnam, undermined the security and disrupted the normal working life of the Vietnamese people in border areas; it has all the more expressed the wicked attempt of aggression of the hegemonists and expansionists within the Beijing ruling circles, multiplied their crimes against the Vietnamese people. This also constitutes an insolent challenge to peace -- and justice -- loving forces in the world.

The situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border is becoming very tense and in the danger of becoming more explosive. Beijing has ceaselessly been making slanders and distortions with a view to covering up the fact that they are escalating the war against the Vietnamese people.

I. Facts

1. Making Slanders and Preparations for War Escalation

To begin with a slander campaign against Vietnam, in February 1984, in the border region of Guangxi, Hu Yaobang, Chinese party leader, said: "Our border is not yet tranquil and still subjected to serious provocations by Vietnam," and China "will resolutely strike back".

In tune with Hu Yaobang's allegations, the Chinese propaganda machine raised a hue-and-cry slanderously charging Vietnam with "building fortifications, laying barbed wires" and "seizing many points in Chinese territory"....

On April 26, in Guangzhou, Chinese Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa said: "China is facing serious provocations by Vietnam's regional hegemonism". Recently, Chinese Representative at the United Nations Ling Qing stated: "China reserves its right to teach Vietnam a second lesson".

The "Voice of America" on April 3, 1984 reported, "China is using the same words as before February 17, 1979".

Parallel to acts of slanderous propaganda and threats, the Chinese authorities have frenziedly intensified their military forces in preparation for a new step of war escalation against Vietnam.

They have sent many more divisions of the strategic reserve force belonging to the two great military zones of Gangzhou and Kunming to areas bordering on Vietnam for reinforcement to the 15 divisions permanently stationed there.

They have transferred various types of long-range artillery, rockets, tanks and other sophisticated war means to key areas, heights and border gates opposite to the six northern border provinces of Vietnam. They have put the Chinese forces in the border areas, including Air Force units, in a "state of alert", and continually staged combined military exercises with the participation of different arms and services such as tanks, artillery, and the Air Force with a view to intimidating the security of Vietnam.

U.P.I., on May 1, 1984, revealed, "Chinese forces along the Sino-Vietnamese border have been put on full alert of combat," and "China has sent fighter aircraft down to the southern area bordering on Vietnam to support its infantry forces".

2. Wanton Shelling in Initiation of a New Step of War Escalation.

Having suffered defeat in the war of aggression in February 1979, in pursuing a hostile policy against Vietnam, the Chinese authorities have frequently carried out armed provocations in Vietnam's border area, considering it the principal manoeuvre with a view to weakening Vietnam and thereby subjugating it. The Chinese authorities have over the past five years launched long bouts of shelling and bombardment, at scores of places along the Sino-Vietnamese border, each lasted days and for each thousands of mortar shells were fired. Typical are the following cases:

In July, 1980, during two weeks, China fired more than 5,000 mortar shells on nearly ten points in Quang Ninh, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen and Hoang Lien Son Provinces.

In May, 1981, during 10 days, China fired more than 4,000 mortar shells of various types on the Hill Range 400, in Lang Son Province.

Since April, 2, 1984, on the whole range of the northern border of Vietnam, they have used big calibre artillery pieces and mortars of various types such as D-74 and 130-mm guns, 122-mm howitzers, and H-12 rockets, wantonly firing more than 120,000 shells in total on more than 100 points in 26 provinces along the northern border of Vietnam. On April 2 and 3, 1984, they fired more than 10,000 shells on 50 points and on April 16 and 17, 1984, nearly 10,000 shells on more than 40 points. In some areas belonging to Ha Tuyen and Lang Son Provinces, they have repeatedly carried out the shelling and bombardment with increasing density.

Hereafter are typical cases in a number of the provinces on the northern border of Vietnam:

In Ha Tuyen: From April 28 to May 1, 1984, the Chinese authorities fired 60,000 artillery and mortar shells on 28 out of 33 villages in 7 districts bordering on China, particularly on the areas of Vi Xuyen, Thanh Thuy, Yen Minh.

Most seriously, on May 22, 1984, the Chinese authorities wantonly fired on numerous residential quarters in Ha Giang township (formerly the provincial capital of Ha Giang), which is deep inside Vietnamese territory, nearly 20km from the borderline.

In Quang Ninh: Throughout 30 days and nights of April, 1984, the Chinese authorities fired 10,000 mortar shells of various types on many points belonging to 9 villages in the 3 Districts of Hai Ninh, Quang Ha, and Binh Lieu bordering on Guangxi Province of China.

In Cao Bang: From April 2 to May 15, 1984, the Chinese authorities carried out 266 artillery raids, firing more than 10,000 artillery and mortar shells of various types on 74 points in 34 villages, among which 31 are adjacent to the borderline and 3 deep inside the territory of 8 border districts.

In Lang Son: From April 1 to May 15, 1984, the Chinese authorities carried out the shelling and bombardment on the whole border region of Lang Son Province, from Trang Dinh District to Dinh Lap District. They fired nearly 40,000 artillery shells on most of villages of 5 districts bordering on Guang Xi Province in China, among which the districts of Trang Dinh, Cao Loc and Dinh Lap were most fiercely and protractedly bombarded.

The shelling and bombardment carried out by the Chinese authorities this time have inflicted numerous losses in lives and property to the people of the 6 provinces in the border region, disrupting their production and normal life, multiplying their crimes against the Vietnamese people.

Chinese artillery shells have killed and injured a great number of civilians, including many old people, children, women, teachers, and school-children, destroying hundreds of dwelling houses, scores of stores of food, commodities, materials and a number of local factories. Hundreds of hectares of rice, maize, tobacco fields and tea plantations were destroyed and left uncultivated, and lots of precious timber forests and medicinal herb gardens levelled.

3. Carrying Out Land-Grabbing Attacks on Vietnamese Territory, Preparing for New Steps of War Escalation

Having suffered defeat in the war of aggression in February, 1979, thus compelled to pull out their troops, the Chinese authorities continued their illegal occupation of scores of heights and groups of heights along the borderline, including more than 10 heights deep inside Vietnamese territory.

Since the war in February, 1979, with the motto "Ride on the borderline, root out the heights", the Chinese authorities have seized an additional number of heights in the border region of Vietnam:

In 1980, a regiment-sized infantry force was used under artillery support to attack and seize Height 1992, belong to Xin Man District, Ha Tuyen Province.

In 1981, many infantry battalions were mobilized with artillery support to carry out the nibbling attacks on Hill Range 400 in Cao Loc District, Lang Son Province and the Heights 1800A, 1800B, 1688 in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province.

Since the end of April 1984, within only one month, besides carrying out fierce artillery shelling on the border areas of Vietnam, the Chinese authorities have mobilised division-sized infantry forces to frenziedly and massively attack and seize a number of heights in Lang Son and Ha Tuyen Provinces.

On April 6, 1984, they massed several battalions to attack Heights 820 and 636 in Trang Dinh District, Lang Son Province. The local Armed Forces and people fought bravely, annihilating many enemy troops, pushing the rest back to the other side of the border.

On April 18, 1984, they used several infantry battalions to attack the area surrounding Height 1250 belonging to Yen Minh District, Ha Tuyen Province. Suffering heavy losses, the Chinese troops had to pull back to their side of the border.

From April 28 to May 1, 1984, having suffered telling blows in the previous nibbling attacks, the Chinese rulers mobilised units belonging to Army Corps 14 and independent divisions of Kunming Great Military Zone under the support of scores of artillery positions on the Chinese side of the border to frantically and massively attack Heights 1545, 1509, 772, 233 in Vi Xuyen District and Height Cluster 1250 in Yen Minh District, Ha Tuyen Province; among them Height 233 is more than 1,000 m inside Vietnamese territory.

The local Armed Forces and people annihilated a large part of the invasion force capturing a number of enemy troops.

On May 15, while the Chinese premier was rhetorically speaking of "goodwill for peace" at the Chinese National People's Congress session, the Chinese ruling circles mobilized one infantry regiment belonging to Kunming Military Zone to attack and seize Height 1030 in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province.

The above-mentioned facts have demonstrated that since early April, 1984 till now, by carrying out fierce artillery shelling and nibbling attacks on an unprecedented scale, bombarding villages adjacent to the borderline and shelling on residential quarters deep inside Vietnamese territory, the Chinese authorities have taken new and serious steps of war escalation against Vietnam, committing numerous crimes against the Vietnamese people.

At present, there still exists tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border. The Chinese authorities are repeatedly and continuously firing artillery and mortar shells on Vietnamese territory. They are mobilizing more air and infantry forces to reinforce the two great military zones of Kunming and Guangzhou, intensifying the transportation of war materials to the border region, digging trenches, building fortifications... frenziedly preparing for new steps of war escalation.

II. Beijing's Long Term Scheme

1. War-escalation against Vietnam, which has been going on since April 2, 1984 is an early calculated act and is part of Beijing's scheme to wage an anti-Vietnamese multifaceted war of sabotage aimed at "bleeding Vietnam" and conquering this country.

It is well-known that having suffered the shameful defeat in their war of aggression in February, 1979, the rulers in Beijing still refuse to abandon their expansionist and hegemonist ambitions with regard to Vietnam. Beijing has ceaselessly used the ploy of military pressure on the northern border of Vietnam, colluded with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionaries in the economic blockade and isolation of Vietnam, attempted to sabotage the peaceful construction of Vietnam after 30 continuous years of war, thus exerting multisided pressure on Vietnam, compelling it to deviate from its independent and sovereign line and eventually annexing it.

In order to realize this scheme, over the past 5 years, they have created a tense situation along the border between the two countries, driving Vietnam into a permanent state of war, enjoying no peace and stability for national construction. The large-scale artillery shelling and land-grabbing attacks going on since April 2, 1984, constitute a more serious continuation of the armed provocations staged by Beijing throughout the past 5 years against Vietnam.

These new and serious steps of war escalation taken by the Beijing rulers are obviously aimed at realising their long-term scheme to nibble Vietnamese territory, change the historical borderline between the two countries, create military advantages for armed activities against Vietnam.

Just like before when the United States escalated its war of aggression, China only started the invasion of Vietnam after having held consultation between them in advance. In 1972, after Nixon visited China, the United States staged the blockade of Haiphong harbour and resumed the bombing of Hanoi. In early 1979, Deng Xiaoping went to the United States to consult with U.S. President Carter on launching a war of aggression against Vietnam; this time, Beijing has chosen the time when it was receiving U.S. President Reagan to bring its landgrabbing operation against Vietnam to a culmination. In fact, Wu Xueqian has discussed the situation at the Sino-Vietnamese border with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in order to seek U.S. support. Clearly, the recent Chinese war escalation is a calculated act within the framework of its overall strategy of maintaining collusion with the United States and other international reactionary forces against Vietnam and against the three Indochinese countries as a whole, causing tension in this region and in the rest of the world. Intensifying war escalation and causing an explosive situation in the Sino-Vietnamese border area is also a way for Beijing to bolster the sagging morale of the Pol Pot remnants and their accomplices, flaunt its support to Thailand, undermine the tendency developing amongst the A.S.E.A.N. countries to abandon Pol Pot and activate relations with Vietnam.

2. In order to cover up their schemes and acts of war escalation against Vietnam and mislead world public opinion, the Chinese authorities have resorted to vicious means in their brazen slanders against Vietnam. While frenziedly preparing for a new military adventure against Vietnam, and threatening to invade Vietnam once again, they slanderously charged Vietnam with "increasing war activities and waiting for an opportunity to invade China"; while encroaching upon Vietnamese territory and brazenly violating Vietnam's sovereignty, they made a hue-and-cry about Vietnam "building fortifications, seizing China's heights", thus "compelling China to put up selfdefense retaliation". This is the familiar thief-shouting-stop-thief trick that Beijing has been playing for five years now whenever they pushed up armed provocations and encroachments upon Vietnamese territory.

Beijing's contention on the so-called "self-defense retaliation" cannot hold water. In February, 1979, Beijing spread the same argument when they mobilized six hundred thousand troops to invade Vietnam, and during the past five years they have ceaselessly repeated this old song.

Beijing repeatedly said that "after February, 1979, Vietnam used its troops to seize many of China's heights", thus "compelling China to retaliate in defense of its territory"... This deceitful Chinese contention has been exposed by public opinion. Even American analysts really believe that the four heights attacked by China are on Vietnamese territory (FEER) [FAR EAST ECONOMIC REVIEW] -- May 1984]; American public opinion also acknowledged that China seized Vietnam's heights and shelled on Vietnamese territory even when the situation on the Kampuchean-Thai border had returned to tranquillity (TIME, May 1984).

Parallel to spreading the above-mentioned tricky contention, Beijing has been doing its best to embellish an extremely "moderate" face, repeatedly saying that "China does not want to get involved in military conflicts", China needs a peaceful international background to fulfill its four-modernizations" ... and uttering time and again the same old words which it has been using for a long time now: "If you do not touch me, I will not touch you; if you touch me, I will inevitably touch you". Beijing even shamelessly said that "China is sincerely desirous to improve its relation with Vietnam" and that "if Vietnam ceases its armed provocations, the Sino-Vietnamese border will restore its tranquillity, etc.

The whole world knows clearly that during the past 40 years China has always used the deceitful "peace" and "self-defense" signboards to conceal their acts of aggressive war against neighbouring countries.

They did the same thing when launching the border war against India in 1962, occupying 370,000 square kilometres of Indian territory. They resorted to the same pretext when starting the border conflict with the Soviet Union in April 1969 and when staging the war of aggression against Vietnam in February 1979. The policy followed by the Beijing rulers during the last decades is one of pitting countries against each other and seeking every possible way to create "great chaos" in other countries, especially in its neighbours, in order to weaken and then to conquer or to rival them for influence. The February 1979 invasion of Vietnam and the land-grabbing campaign against Vietnam which has been going on since early April till now are conspicuous manifestations of this vicious Chinese policy. What should also be pointed out is that during the past five years, the Chinese authorities have rejected all constructive and reasonable proposals put forth by Vietnam on ceasing acts of armed conflict along the border between the two countries, on resuming negotiations as well as on signing treaties of peaceful co-existence and non-aggression respectively between China and Vietnam and between China and the other Indochinese countries. The above-mentioned developments prove that Beijing's rhetorical words on the so-called China's "goodwill" or its "sincere desire" to improve relations with Vietnam are but empty words aimed at misleading world public opinion. The truth is that Beijing wants to avoid being tied up by peace agreements with Vietnam so that it can have a free hand to create tension along the border and bestow itself the right to "teach a second lesson" to Vietnam, at the same time to check Vietnam from retaliating its acts of aggression.

More than anyone else, having gone through thirty years of war, Vietnam is earnest of peace. While pointing to Vietnam's desire to preserve peace and stability along the border these abovementioned facts prove that Beijing considers it a need to cause tension along the border between the two countries, to maintain a state of war compelling Vietnam to cope with it in the long run.

Vietnam and China are neighbouring countries sharing a common border line. The peoples of the two countries enjoy age-old friendly relations. The worsening of the Sino-Vietnamese relations to the present level is completely due to the Chinese authorities' hegemonist and expansionist policy against Vietnam. The recent grave war escalation by the Chinese authorities shows that they have not resigned themselves to defeat and that they have not given up the scheme of subjugating Vietnam.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sternly denounces to public opinion the Chinese authorities' criminal acts and brazen stand, it calls upon the peace- and justice-loving people in the world to strongly condemn the Chinese authorities' criminal acts against the Vietnamese people and demand that they put an end to them. The Government and people of Vietnam call upon the people of China to put up a vigorous struggle demanding the Chinese authorities to give up their hostile policy against Vietnam so that the blood of the Chinese people's sons will stop shedding while committing crimes in service to the Chinese authorities' hegemonist and expansionist scheme. The Government and people of Vietnam are always sincerely desirous to solve, through peaceful negotiations, the problems existing between Vietnam and China, thus proceeding to the normalization of relations between the two countries on the basis of mutual respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, in the interest of the Vietnamese people, of the peoples of other countries in the region, and of the Chinese people themselves; but at the same time, they have great enough a determination to defend and to build their fatherland, resolutely punishing the crimes committed by the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists against the Vietnamese people. The Chinese authorities must immediately put an end to all acts of war aimed at seizing Vietnamese territory and to threats against Vietnam, withdraw their Armed Forces from Vietnam's heights that they have seized, respect Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Chinese authorities must bear full responsibility for the consequences of their adventurous military acts against Vietnam.

HU YAOBANG REMARKS ON S.E. ASIA REFUTED

OW041231 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] According to Western news agencies, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, met with Ghazali Shafie, Malaysian minister of foreign affairs, on 1 June. At this meeting, Hu Yaobang made such remarks as that China has no intention of expanding its sphere of influence in Southeast Asia and that China does not support sabotage activities of overseas Chinese. The situation, however, indicates that Hu Yaobang was telling lies.

This person of authority in China stated that China does not intend to expand its own sphere of influence. Then, we should ask: Who was it who instigated and the 1965 revolt in Indonesia and also the 1968 riots in Malaysia? Who was it who started the 1969 war of intrusion into India's territories? Who was it who invaded and occupied Vietnam's Hoang Sa Islands in 1976? Who was it who manipulated the Pol Pot clique from behind the scenes to commit genocidal crimes in Kampuchea? And who was it who started the aggressive war against Vietnam in February 1979?

Except China, who would have done all this? And now, is it not the Chinese authorities who have started another border war in northern Vietnam? And is it not the Chinese authorities who blatantly put Vietnam's Truong Sa Islands under its so-called Hainan Administrative Region?

Was it not Hu Yaobang who said that China does not support the sabotage activities of overseas Chinese? Then, why is he still supplying Maoist rebels in various Southeast Asian countries to engage in harassing and wrecking activities in these countries and also to put pressure on the governments of these countries? Why does China regard overseas Chinese as important bastions in its hostility against various Southeast Asian states?

MERDEKA, an Indonesian paper, pointed out yesterday that since the beginning of history, China has made plots and attempted to go southward in Southeast Asia and that up to now, China has not abandoned nor stopped its support for the rebels in these countries but continued to engage in subversive activities in these countries through overseas Chinese organizations. These facts cannot be denied by the Chinese authorities.

Claims on Rebel Support Viewed

BK021305 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] General Secretary of the CPC Hu Yaobang has stated that the Beijing leadership has no intention to expand influence in the region. Speaking at a reception given to Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali bin Shafie in Beijing on 1 June, Hu Yaobang also said that China does not support sabotage activities by Chinese nationals in foreign countries. This is nothing but a deceitful allegation used by the Beijing leadership. The fact is that China conducted rebellions in Indonesia in 1959 and in Malaysia in 1968, waged the war of land-grabbing against India in 1969, occupied the Truong Sa and Hoang Sa Archipelagoes of Vietnam in 1974, and conducted a genocide in Kampuchea and then the war of aggression against Vietnam in 1979.

At present, China is conducting a dirty border war against Vietnamese northern border areas. Moreover, China has planned to set up an administrative region in Hainan, including Truong Sa and Hoang Sa Archipelagoes of Vietnam.

The Chinese party general secretary stated that China does not support sabotage activities of the Chinese nationals in foreign countries, but why they are fostering the rebellion groups as tools to cause pressure against nations in Southeast Asia and why they are using their henchmen among the Chinese nationals as the fifth column to oppose the Southeast Asian nations?

The Indonesian paper MERDEKA said on 25 May that in history China has always nurtured its expansionist ambition in Southeast Asia. It has not yet renounced its support to the rebellion groups in Southeast Asia and continues subversive activities against nations in the region through Chinese nationals.

LAO ASSEMBLY DELEGATION PAYS FRIENDSHIP VISIT

OW030951 Hanoi VNA in English 0808 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2 -- A delegation of the office of the People's Supreme Assembly (PSA) and the presidential office of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, headed by Sas Phetlasi, deputy-general secretary of the P.S.A. office, arrived in Hanoi today for a friendship visit. The Lao guests were welcomed by Le Thanh Nghi, vice-president and general secretary of the State Council, and Nguyen Viet Dung and Le Trang, director and deputy-director of the National Assembly office of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Lao Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Khamfeuane Tounalom was present at the welcome ceremony. Also today, Vice-President Le Thanh Nghi cordially received the Lao delegation and gave a reception in its honour.

LAO AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS, SIGNS PACTS

OW050059 Hanoi VNA in English 1636 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 4 -- A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Agricultural Cooperatives led by Vice Minister Khamsing Sayakon has recently visited Vietnam. While in Vietnam, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. It had working sessions with the Ministries of Agriculture and Water Conservancy, and visited the General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, several production units, and research and personnel-training centres.

Two accords on cooperation and assistance in 1984 between the two Vietnamese ministries and the Lao ministry were signed on May 28 by Vice Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Dang and Vice Minister of Water Conservancy Dinh Gia Khanh of Vietnam and Lao Vice Minister Khamsing Sayakon. The Lao guests left for home Saturday, concluding their visit to Vietnam.

LEADER SEND GREETINGS TO COUNTERPARTS IN TUNISIA

OW011616 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 1 -- Vietnamese leaders today extended their warm greetings to their Tunisian counterparts on the 27th national day of the Republic of Tunisia. In their respective congratulatory messages to President Habib Bourguiba and Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, president of the State Council Truong Chinh and chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong wished the friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Tunisia further consolidation and development and the Tunisian people happiness and prosperity. Also on this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent this congratulations to his Tunisian counterpart, Beji Caid es-Sebsi.

ITALIAN ENVOY HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW011554 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 1 -- Ambassador Lodovico Masetti gave a reception here this afternoon on the occasion of the 38th national day of the Republic of Italy. The reception was attended by Minister of Justice Phan Hien, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Ha Van Lau, and representatives of the diplomatic corps and international organizations.

ECOSOC RESOLUTION ON KAMPUCHEA CRITICIZED

BK041124 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] On 24 May, the UN Economic and Social Council [ECOSOC], defying the firm protest of many countries, adopted a draft resolution submitted by Malaysia on the so-called violations of human rights in Kampuchea. Laying bare ECOSOC's evil intention, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today affirms: This was a misdeed by an international organization. It not only blatantly distorted the real situation in Kampuchea, but also constituted a gross interference in the internal affairs of the PRK, an independent and sovereign country.

The QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article points out the fact that the so-called resolution did not contain a single word about the crimes of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, henchmen of the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists, which has massacred more than 8 million Kampucheans; destroyed an entire society, including its infrastructure and superstructure; and doomed an entire nation to the scourge of extinction. The article stresses: The so-called resolution on the violations of human rights in Kampuchea was nothing but crocodile tears. Behind its humanitarian rhetoric lay inhuman actions. The Kampuchean people have exerted their right to self-determination and have truly enjoyed human rights for 5 years now, since January 1979, after they had risen up to annihilate the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. The timely assistance given by Vietnamese Army volunteers to the Kampuchean people in struggling to do away with the most horrible genocidal regime in the history of mankind was an act radiant with just cause. Today, the help these volunteers are extending to the Kampuchean people in their continuous efforts to wipe out the genocidal remnants is precisely aimed at protecting the Kampuchean people's human rights. Taking advantage of ECOSOC to oppose Kampuchea and Vietnam will not help the imperialists and reactionaries in their attempt to obstruct the path of self-determination on which the Kampuchean people have chosen to advance their country. This wrongful act has been promptly and firmly opposed and condemned by the representatives of many ECOSOC member countries.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS STATEMENT ON USE OF AIRSPACE

OW050801 Hanoi VNA in English 0738 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 5 -- The Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today issues the following statement on the airspace of Vietnam:

The Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam states the following provisions on the airspace above the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam:

1. The airspace of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam comprises the airspace above its land territory, islands, internal waters and territorial sea and falls within the complete and exclusive sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

2. Flights of any foreign aircraft shall be operated in the airspace of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam only on the basis of air navigation treaties or agreements signed by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the countries concerned or permission granted by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in case of a nonscheduled flight.
3. All foreign aircraft permitted to fly in the airspace of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions shall follow international air routes or those defined by the Vietnamese authorities and shall be permitted to land at airports open to foreign aircraft or other airports which are designated by the Vietnamese authorities.
4. While operating in the airspace of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, foreign aircraft must fully observe all laws and regulations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and subject themselves to the control and guidance of the Vietnamese authorities in all fields and are strictly forbidden to carry out in any manner any activities in violation of the sovereignty, security of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam or which would be detrimental to its interests.
5. It is forbidden to use means of any kind in any manner to discharge, launch or drop any objects from outside into the airspace or through the airspace into the land territory, internal waters, territorial sea and islands of Vietnam in an attempt to violate Vietnam's security, cause harm to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam or hinder the air navigation within the airspace of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.
6. Any violations of the principles of this statement or other relevant laws and regulations shall be dealt with in keeping with the law of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.
7. Other matters relating to the airspace of Vietnam will be specifically stipulated later on the basis of this statement and the principle of respect for the sovereignty, security and other interests of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in conformity with international law.

TRUONG CHINH VISITS HO CHI MINH HIGHWAY EXHIBIT

OW041706 Hanoi VNA in English 1624 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 4 -- State Council President Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, on Saturday visited the exhibition of the Ho Chi Minh Highway at the Qiang Vo Exhibition Centre in Hanoi. The exhibition has been opened recently on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory (May 7), the 94th birth anniversary of the late President Ho Chi Minh, and the 25th anniversary of the building of the historic North-South Highway. Truong Chinh was accompanied by Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the National Assembly and State Council office. Exhibits, photos, and diagrams have brought out the fine revolutionary tradition of the Truong Son group, a Vietnam People's Army unit codenamed "Unit 559", which was entrusted with building the 16,000 kilometre network of strategic roads -- known to the world as the "Ho Chi Minh Trail" a life-line of the resistance to U.S. aggresssion for the complete liberation of Vietnam and its two neighbours Laos and Kampuchea. "Nowadays", President Truong Chinh wrote in the Ho Chi Minh Trail memory book, "the whole country, promoting the heroic tradition of the Truong Son group, is determined to carry out two strategic tasks; building and defending the socialist homeland. We shall do our best to defend that road network, so that it can effectively serve economic construction and national defence, and make it worthy of the name it bears -- Ho Chi Minh".

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN ON KAMPUCHEA, INVITATION TO SIHANOUK

BK050127 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Jun 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden yesterday invited Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk to Australia as a "private citizen." He also said that Australia could be the venue of peace talks between ASEAN and Vietnam if all parties concerned agreed. Hayden admitted that the Khmer resistance forces are now stronger than ever because they were able to penetrate deeper inside Kampuchea and that the Vietnamese forces were unable to wipe out the resistance forces militarily. The Vietnamese were suffering from morale problems, he added.

He said in a press conference right after he held talks with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila that the Vietnamese proposal for talks in either Australia or India was announced "unilaterally," and must be substantiated by a concrete step, such as a public statement by Vietnam over a timetable for troops withdrawal from Kampuchea. He added such talks must also be preceded by several preliminary talks between ASEAN and Vietnam before the proposed peace talks could be realized.

Hayden, however, said that such talks were not showing "at the moment" because of the tense situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border. During the meeting, Hayden briefed Sitthi on his current visit to Moscow. He said the discussion was "confidential," and declined to give any detail.

If Prince Sihanouk accepted the invitation, Hayden said, he would visit Australia as a former head of state or a private citizen either at the end of this year or next year. The Australian Government does not recognize the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government or Heng Samrin government.

Hayden yesterday also made a visit to the Thai-Kampuchean border including the Kampuchean refugee camps at the Evacuation Site 1 and Khao I-Dang holding centre. He announced a donation of one million dollars (about 20 million baht) to UN Border Relief Operations and other international relief agencies to assist the refugees living along the Thai-Kampuchean border, as the result of this year's dry-season offensive by the Vietnamese forces.

He also pointed out that the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea were not the best and well-equipped for most of the better troops and weapons were deployed along the troubled Chinese-Vietnamese border, in order to deter the Chinese attack.

It was important, he said, that Australia continued its effort to encourage dialogue between respective parties of this "grinding conflict" in Indochina. The solution of the Kampuchean problem must be a political, not a military one, he added.

Last week, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told Australian television in an interview that there was a mood among ASEAN countries to start peace talks on Kampuchean problem. He also suggested that the venue of such talks be either Australia or India.

BRIEFS

WHEAT SALES TO MEXICO -- The Australian Wheat Board has broken into what it regards as a major new market. It just sold 220,000 tons of weather-damaged wheat to Mexico for stock feed. The acting general manager of the Wheat Board, Mr (Murph Cardol), says there is good prospect of Mexico becoming one of Australia's regular customers. A Radio Australia primary industry reporter says Australia has now sold about one third of the weather-damaged wheat from last season's harvest. Most of the damaged wheat is being bought by South Korea and South Africa. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 31 May 84 BK]

MARCOS PRAISES ACHIEVEMENTS OF INTERIM BATASAN

HK050036 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Topping the news at this hour, President Marcos cites the lawmaking achievements of the outgoing Batasang Pambansa during its 6-year tenure. Addressing the final session of the assembly, the president lauded the pioneering work of the Batasan. He called it an enduring landmark in the nation's efforts to transform itself to a new and more stable republic.

[Begin Marcos recording] The 6-year record of this assembly's legislative action, coupled with the record of national accomplishments during the period, confirmed in deeds and in realities the efficacy and vitality of our parliamentary system and the soundness of our programs of government. And this has been resoundingly reinforced in the recent successful conduct of parliamentary elections in the country. We can see firstly in our people's overwhelming participation in the election a vigorous renewal of confidence in our parliamentary system of government. [end recording]

The chief executive then went on to enumerate some of the more vital bills enacted by the outgoing Batasan. Details on that story from Bert Asuge:

[Begin recording] The outgoing assembly tackled 7,512 parliamentary bills, 66 Cabinet bills, and 640 resolutions. Of these, 45 Cabinet bills and 826 parliamentary bills were enacted into law, and 118 resolutions were adopted. Significantly, the president said, 106 of the bills enacted were of major application. In the light of the seven tasks proposed in the Batasan Constitution, the interim assembly also passed two acts and four resolutions for the orderly transition from the presidential to the parliamentary system. Apart from these, the president said, the Batasan passed 12 acts for the reorganization of the government, 2 acts for the eradication of graft and corruption, 7 acts for the effective management of peace and order, 2 acts for the implementation of declared agrarian reforms, and 9 acts for constitutional amendments to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor. [end recording]

The interim Batasan will bow out of office in a simple ceremony at its session hall. Its term however will not officially end until June 30. The regular assembly takes over in the third week of July.

Meanwhile Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono has urged the opposition to work hand-in-hand with the ruling KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] to get vital laws done.

[Begin Rono recording] If they would listen to what the people voted them for, they should [word indistinct] opposition politics and work together with the KBL in the best interest of the country. But if they choose to, you know, keep on just criticizing and throwing the monkey wrench in the legislative machinery and making some kind of political capital out of just a lot of rhetoric, well, that's their own funeral and I think if anything the people will not stand for it. [end recording]

On Presidential System

HK050041 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Excerpts] President Marcos yesterday [4 June] rejected the opposition move for a return to the presidential system of government. He said the performance of the interim Batasan during its 6-year term, coupled with national accomplishments, proved that the parliamentary system is better.

The president declared these in addressing the final session of the interim Batasan. The president's declaration was a formal rejection of the opposition demand for a return to the presidential system of government under the old 1935 Constitution.

OPPOSITION WARNED ON REPEAL OF 6TH AMENDMENT

HK020017 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Assemblyman-elect and Misamis Oriental Governor Homobono Adaza warned the opposition against wasting time on the repeal of constitutional Amendment No 6 providing the president with decree-making powers. Adaza said it will be a destructive course, which will hinder fruitful sessions of the Batasan.

Governor Adaza, of the Mindanao Alliance, urged instead that opposition efforts in the regular Batasan be concentrated on viable solutions to the economic and social problems of the country, adequate allocations in the budget, particularly in health and education, the construction of infrastructures that could hold up under all weather conditions to enhance countryside production, and political stability.

BUSINESS DAY QUESTIONS NUEVA VISCAYA ELECTION

HK050229 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Jun 84 p 5

[Article by Marites Danguilan-Vitug: "A Tardy Election Tally Ends -- Who Lost the Count in Nueva Viscaya?"]

[Text] Bayombong, Nueva Viscaya -- It was an unusual Saturday afternoon in this otherwise quiet and sleepy town. The road leading to the provincial headquarters of the Philippine Constabulary [PC] was closed to traffic. Outside the headquarters, three fire trucks were parked and soldiers in fatigue and jungle uniform stood about, Armalites hanging from their shoulders, as if anticipating trouble. The 21-day wait for the election results in the province was coming to a tense close. Finally, at 12:45 p.m., KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] candidate and minister of state for political affairs, Leonardo B. Perez, was proclaimed winner.

There was a hush inside the PC briefing hall where the canvassing was held, Perez's supporters neither applauding nor cheering. Followers of defeated reelectionist Assemblyman Carlos Padilla, stunned and weary, could only shake their heads. In the street, women supporters of Padilla wept openly. Surprised at the outcome of the election, they asked: How could this have happened? A young man, one of those who had camped outside the PC headquarters for the past three weeks to guard the ballots asked: "What do we do now?" Another, more angry than sad, said: "I will not vote in the next election."

Count: Official returns showed that Padilla led in 11 out of the 15 towns and that Perez gained a major chunk of the votes in the remaining four. These are Castaneda, Daidi, Kasibu and Kayapa, all far-flung areas. In the Commission on Elections (Comelec) count, Padilla got 4,091 votes in these four towns and Perez, 15,213. Namfrel (National Citizens Movement for Free Elections) figures, which tallied with those of the citizens election committees, showed that these four areas gave Padilla 10,052 votes and Perez, 4,272. Comparing the two sets of returns, Padilla lost 5,961 votes while Perez gained 10,941 in the subsequent official Comelec count.

The Namfrel scoreboard shows a total 61,794 votes for Padilla and 42,740 for Perez, with Padilla having a clear lead of 19,324. Official and final Comelec returns showed Perez with 56,182 votes and Padilla, 53,063, or a difference of 3,119.

"Fraud": Leopoldo Africa and Romulo Macalintal, counsels for Padilla, claimed there was massive fraud and cheating in the election. Presenting affidavits, they claimed that the election returns of Diadi and Kasibu were snatched and delivered to the PC headquarters two days after the election.

In Kayapa, another town, Africa and Macalintal said they found that the election returns of five precincts had been tampered with. For proof, they showed carbon copies of the original election returns. These were given to the Padilla watchers by precinct officials, perhaps thinking they belonged to the dominant opposition party.

(Padilla ran as an independent candidate. The province's accredited dominant opposition party is the Nacionalista Party, Roy Wing.) The carbon copy of the election returns of precinct number 28 in Kayapa showed that Padilla got 304 votes and Perez, 13. In the true copy ruled as "authentic and in order" by the provincial board of canvassers, Perez got 304 and Padilla, 13. The serial number of the second copy is 32821 and the "true copy" 32828.

In another instance, an election return had no thumbmark at all. Despite objections from Padilla's counsel, the copy was declared "authentic and in order" and included in the canvassing.

Partisan: Africa and Macalintal also charged that the board of canvassers was partisan. Proof of this, they said, was the swift ruling it made excluding results of 16 voting centers, known to be Padilla bailiwicks, from the final canvassing.

Anacleto Magno, Perez's counsel, submitted a petition for exclusion for the 16 voting centers on the ground that the returns were "obviously manufactured." The petition was not accompanied with affidavits, though.

When Padilla's lawyers petitioned for the exclusion of the results of the voting centers in Diadi and Kasibu -- because these were claimed to have arrived late -- they were denied. Africa and Macalintal presented a letter attesting that the contested returns were received only on May 16.

The board was composed of Comelec lawyers Franciso Cibayan, Roque Bello and Samuel Barangan. This team was sent by the Comelec Manila office to conduct the canvassing since the original members were reportedly in hiding due to threats on their life.

Day in court: Padilla, uneasy about what he terms as a "victory snatched away" seems determined to fight "legally and administratively." He told reporters that "given a day in court, I am optimistic I will win. I don't mind if it takes a year." He also said he would appeal to the people of Nueva Vizcaya not to resort to violence. But he shouldn't be blamed, he said, if violence is committed by the people. "It will be just a reaction to some authorities thwarting the will of the people."

Padilla now views the battle as not between him and Perez but rather as a "struggle for clean and free elections. It is not to be waged by one person alone. We can't achieve this if the fight is left to the candidates." When asked if he will bring his case to Malacanang, since he is still a member of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, Padilla said: "It is out of the question. I will not fight him (Perez) in a battle where he has more ground."

Faith: In an earlier preelection visit to the province, BUSINESS DAY had found a prevailing sentiment for participation in the Batasang Pambansa elections. There was practically no boycott movement; the residents were actively supporting candidates or organizing for Namfrel. "There is a lot of faith here in the electoral process," Virgilio Tiongson, provincial chairman of Namfrel, had said then.

But on the eve of election day, Comelec Manila sent a telegram to its local office saying that Namfrel was "disenfranchised in the name of clean and orderly elections." Over a thousand volunteer poll watchers who had found themselves rejected on election day still kept guard -- but only outside the voting centers. The voting over, Namfrel conducted its operation quick count. And the results coincided with those certified by the citizen election committees. Many have expressed the fear that this electoral experience may lead to disenchantment with the polls. Is the young man's vow not to participate in future elections a portent of things to come for Nueva Vizcaya?

TRADE UNIONS URGE IMMEDIATE WAGE INCREASES

HK030034 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] The Trade Union Congress of the Philippines [TUCP] yesterday [2 June] asked the government to immediately increase wages following the rise in the prices of basic commodities and transport fares as a result of the recent oil price hike. The acting president of the TUCP said delay in the grant of a wage increase would only prolong the suffering of workers, since prime commodities and transport fares have increased by more than 27 percent compared to the prices in October last year.

PRICE INCREASES CAUSE DECLINE IN REAL WAGES

HK050233 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Jun 84 p 3

[Report: "Real Wages Below 1983 Levels"]

[Text] Rising prices have negated the impact of the pay increases that have been legislated since last year, preliminary estimates by the National Wages Council (NWC) indicate. The real value (minus effects of inflation) of the legislated minimum effective pay -- basic wage plus mandatory cost-of-living allowances -- of four categories of private sector workers is now lower than it was in July 1983, when the government issued Wage Order No. 2, the council's estimates show. Wage Orders No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 have resulted in a 37 percent rise in workers' minimum effective pay. However, two devaluations of the peso and the foreign-debt crisis have fueled even heftier increases in prices of goods and services.

In Metro: The minimum pay of non-agricultural workers in Metro Manila has gone up from P [Peso] 34.40 in July to P43.67 by May, but their real wages have slipped from P17.80 to P16.77 (with 1978 as the base year), NWC estimates show. The real wage of nonagricultural workers outside Metro Manila is also down to P16.58 per day in May (from P17.72 in July 1983), even though nominal pay went up to P42.58 from P33.32 daily. These figures indicate that non-agricultural workers outside Metro Manila have lost more in terms of real wages (6.43 percent) than their counterparts in the National Capital Region (5.78 percent).

Agricultural plantation workers saw their daily real wage drop 5.7 percent -- from P14.79 in July 1983 to P13.92 last month. Their nominal minimum pay had gone up to P35.75 from P14.76 daily. The real wages of nonplantation agricultural workers dropped to P10.41 from P11.03. Their nominal pay went up to P26.75 daily from P20.73 in July last year.

The NWC calculations were based on estimates that the inflation rate for May would be roughly 41.3 percent for both the Metro Manila and outside-metro Manila areas. The May inflation projection of the National Economic and Development Authority is slightly lower -- about 40.3 percent. These inflation figures are arrived at by comparing the May level of the consumer price index to that of May last year. In any event, the real wage levels of all worker categories except the non-plantation farm workers, remain slightly above the 1978 base level.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

6 JUNE 1984

